

ARMY

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SEA AND AIR

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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

Secretary Hull utilized this week his privilege of the floor of the Senate by reason of his service in that body to tell Senators personally that his representations in connection with Europe and the Far East, would be strengthened by unanimous adoption of the President's Army and Navy preparedness program. There may be some opposition to such action, but it will be negligible.

Both the Army and the Navy are to be provided with substantial increments in personnel and matériel under that program. Colonel Sherman Miles, GSC, USA, was right, in addressing the Women's Conference on National Defense when he said: "Preparedness for war in America is really preparedness for peace."

Awaiting the President's approval at the White House is what is known as the Medical and Dental Corps bill, which, among other provisions, authorizes the President to appoint a Dental officer as a Brigadier General. The rumor persists that this new rank will be conferred upon Col. Frank P. Stone, Chief of the Dental Service in the office of the Surgeon General.

The shift in high naval commands has brought Admiral Claude C. Bloch to the responsible position of Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet. In these menacing days, it is important that the efficiency of the Fleet should be maintained at its greatest point. The Navy Department insists that Admiral Bloch has the capacity to perform this important duty.

A signal honor was conferred by the President upon Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds this week. He named him President of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy. When that Conference assembles in Washington next year, General Reynolds becomes its President. A tribute not only to General Reynolds but to the Medical Corps of the Army.

Lt. (jg) John W. Geist, USN, who in common with the entire command of the gunboat Panay, distinguished himself when that vessel was sunk by Japanese bombs, has been formally detached from that vessel and sent to the Philippines for medical treatment. The country hopes for your early recovery, Lieutenant!

What's the matter with our College youth? Major General Oscar Westover, Chief of the Army Air Corps, advised the House Military Committee this week, that enough of them are not applying for training at Randolph Field to make up the permitted quota. Perhaps enough advertisement has not been given to the opportunity, General.

I was guilty of an egregious blunder
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Army Signal Corps Photo
Commanding officer of Ft. Myer, Va., and his staff in the new blue dress uniform which is to be required on all Army posts in the United States after October 1. Left to right: Maj. George H. Millholland, 3rd Cav., plans and training officer; Maj. A. W. Rolfe, commanding 2nd Squadron, 3rd Cav.; Col. J. M. Wainwright, post commander and commander 3rd Cavalry; Lt. Col. John Milikin, post and regimental executive officer; Col. John A. Crane, commanding 1st Battalion, 16th Field Artillery; Maj. John Nash, adjutant and executive, 16th Field Artillery; and Capt. T. Q. Donaldson, post and regimental adjutant, 3rd Cavalry. This group of officers are responsible for the President's Birthday Horse Show to be held at Ft. Myer Riding Hall Feb. 1 and 2.

War Strength in Air
Stressed at Hearing

Increase of the officer strength of the Army was given first place on the agenda of the House Military Affairs Committee this week, as the new Chairman of the group, Representative Andrew J. May, D. of Ky., devoted the first regular meeting of the committee to a hearing on the subject.

Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, Chief of Air Corps, and Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Assistant Chief of Staff, appeared before the committee Jan. 25 in support of HR 8453, a bill proposed by the War Department to authorize an increase in the commissioned strength of the Army to 14,659. No action was taken by the body this week, but Chairman May said yesterday that it would probably be voted on next Tuesday.

The proposal was well received by the committee, although several members discussed amending the measure to provide that instead of taking in the officers to be enrolled in accordance with existing law—through competitive examination—that most of them other than for the Air Corps, be taken from the Reserve officers on active duty under the Thompson Act.

Explaining the need for the legislation, General Gasser said that the Army has now or in immediate prospect 15,500 jobs for officers, but has scaled down the requirements to the total asked for. This statement led Representative Edmiston, D. of W. Va., to question the wisdom of "chiseling down" the bill "when Congress is in the mood to give whatever National Defense provision that is asked for and when the Navy is getting a whopping big program."

General Gasser told the committee that the War Department believes that the Air Corps, like the Navy, should be maintained at near to war strength so as to be
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Congress of Military Medicine

The President has invited the International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy to hold its next meeting in the United States.

The Congress was formed by the consulting surgeons of the Inter-Allied Armies in the West in the World War and has held meetings biennially in various European centers for the past eighteen years. The next meeting which will be the first in the Western World will be held in Washington in May, 1939.

President Roosevelt has designated Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, the Surgeon General, United States Army, as President of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress, whose headquarters is in Liege, Belgium. General Reynolds becomes the President of the Congress to meet in Washington and Chairman of the Organizing Committee.

These meetings, which are usually attended by delegates from thirty or forty nations, have been most important in advancing the cause of military medicine. Substantial contributions have been made in preventive medicine, sanitation, and in the care of the sick and wounded in war. The aims and purposes of the Congress have so frequently reflected those of the Geneva Convention and of the International Committee of the Red Cross that cooperation between these organizations is growing.

The meeting of the Congress in Washington will facilitate the attendance of delegates from Pan American countries with whom medicine in the United States is developing such cordial cooperation and amity.

As invitations will be sent to all nations to send delegates to the Congress convening in Washington, a large attendance is anticipated.

Vinson Plans Changes
in His Selection Bill

With full and complete hearings on the naval selection problem promised to begin before the House Naval Committee next week the measure expected to be given first consideration, the so-called Vinson bill, drafted by the Bureau of Navigation, probably will be sidetracked, it appeared this week.

Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Committee, who introduced the Bureau of Navigation bill, has asked the Navy Department to prepare for him another bill drawn along other lines. While no reason was given for Chairman Vinson's abandonment of the measure, it was generally reported at the Capitol that the President was dissatisfied with the Vinson bill. This was borne out by the fact that the President, who has been following the selection situation closely, took charge of the bill personally when it was sent to the Bureau of the Budget and has sent it back to the Navy Department.

The principal feature of the bill which Chairman Vinson has asked the Navy Department to draft for him will be the establishment of a permanent selection board composed of three retired rear admirals in place of the present boards of nine flag officers or other officers drawn from other duties. This is said to be the chief change in the plan outlined by the Naval Committee chairman. While there probably will be other minor modifications, the plan will rely on the increase in officer personnel required for the enlarged Navy to make selection less drastic.

However, a bill providing drastic changes in the present system of promotion, although retaining essentially a selection system, was introduced this week by Representative Byron N. Scott, D. of Calif., the leader of the fight in the House last week which forced a showdown on the personnel situation and Chairman Vinson's promise to hold full hearings next month. The measure, drafted at the Navy Department for Congressman Scott, would carry into effect the promotion plan of Lt. Comdr. J. L. Wyatt, USN, details of which have been previously published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The text of the bill appears on another page of this issue.

The revolt in the House last week showed a surprising strength for selection reform. Aside perhaps from the discussion over battleships it was the subject of more speeches and debate than any other matter during the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The amendment of Representative Scott to include the large group of officers listed as extra numbers in computing the Line officer strength of the Navy, which became a vote for or against reform of selection, was carried twice by large majorities and defeated only when Mr. Scott withdrew his support of it after reaching an agreement with Chairman Vinson.

This agreement was made at a conference Friday morning attended by the Speaker of the House, Majority Leader Rayburn, Representative Boland, whip of the House and a member of the Naval
(Please turn to Page 465)

Newspaper Editors Discuss Blue Dress Uniforms For The Army

The bill introduced by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers to provide blue dress uniform for enlisted men of the Army have evoked considerable editorial comment.

In a satirical tone the Cincinnati, Ohio, *Enquirer* writes, "In a breathtaking exhibition of congressional alertness, Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts has introduced a bill to remedy at one fell swoop the economic depression and the drab appearance of the United States Army."

"The premise of Representative Rogers' reasoning is excellent. The Army's somber khaki is admittedly drab, as a matter of fact, it is sometimes referred to as khaki drab, and the woolen and shoe industries could make good use of a trade boost. Her conclusion however is imperfect."

"Blue is hardly less drab than khaki. And remedial measures should not be addressed to only a segment of the industry. More adequate treatment of the subject is indicated. The cotton and rayon industries of the South should not be overlooked, nor should the relief from the military drabness be only partial. By way of amendment of the Rogers bill, it might be suggested that blue coats be stipulated for dress occasions, with the accompaniment of red cotton pants, as many thicknesses as required, and white rayon sashes. The addition of star-spangled felt hats would be advantageous to the felt industry and the consummation of relief from drabness. The result might not end the recession; it would, however, serve to take the nation's mind off of it temporarily."

"The feminine touch may be applied to the Army," says the Reno, Nev., *Gazette*, "Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts is irked by the slovenly appearance of enlisted men at times and proposes that each soldier be required to possess a dress uniform and a pair of black shoes for formal occasions. Her attention was first called to this matter, she says, by the poor appearance of the escort at the funeral of the later Chief Justice Taft."

"At present," she says, "our soldiers are required to take care of horses, do rough labor and attend dress parades in the same clothes." The officers may have some spare suits but the men do not.

"The utilitarian angle, one suspects, is but an offshoot of the real purpose of making the army boys dress up. The feminine sense of fitness is offended by the drabness of the Army uniform, not to mention the occasional shabbiness. What might be the result in color and swank were there enough women legislators to design the army's styles?"

"Here is a desirable reform" says the Boston, Mass., *Transcript*. "Why should the Army be forced to parade on state occasions in its workaday clothes? And when

the soldier strolls forth on leave, is he to be denied the opportunity to dress up as does the young man in civilian life? Fine raiment does not make the soldier, but a reasonable variety in dress may be an influence tending to the improvement of morale, and an inducement to enlistment."

"The glittering trappings of armies beyond the sea would be absent from the American scene because even the dress uniform of the army would warrant the description neat but not gaudy."

The Kalamazoo, Mich., *Gazette*, suggests a referendum on the issue, the *Gazette* says, "It does seem at any rate, that the men who would be expected to wear and care for the proposed blue uniforms might be consulted in the matter. A referendum might not be a bad idea. Surely, on so harmless a question as this, that democratic device might be employed in a military organization without too much jeopardy to discipline."

The Wilkes-Barre, Pa., *Times Leader* writes, "The lady may or may not know it, but the same scheme has been adopted in England where soldiers are now provided with better looking uniforms and all the rest of it, to wear when they wish to be at their best. The psychology is that these soldiers thus acquire more pride in their appearance and in their general duty. That effect is probably hoped for by the representative in Congress who thinks that the khaki looks unkempt and insufficient and she herself has been witness to certain ceremonies when the dull khaki did not at all represent the case and when the wearers and lookers-on have been cheated of the proper effect."

"The deeper blue can give this appearance, whereas the khaki is hopeless. The lady's argument is that in supplying the army with the new uniforms for the stated purposes there will come a bit of a spur to manufacturers of cloth, and to uniform makers, which will contribute to awakening of business."

The Manchester, N. H., *Union* suggests varied uniforms for the different branches of the Army, the *Union* comments, "As a matter of fact, many critics have always believed that our regulars, as well as the National Guard, should have distinctive uniforms at least for the different services, artillery, infantry, aviation, anti-aircraft and so on. Such an arrangement would heighten the esprit de corps in various divisions, and increase a man's pride in his particular branch of the service by sharpening the identity of each of the branches."

"Now, when we are at peace and prices are down, it would be possible to do a much more effective and less expensive job. If it is sensible to increase our defensive preparations by building more battleships and airplanes, it is just as reasonable to spend a little thought and money on the humbly useful uniform."

Bandsmen's Association

The National Convention of the U. S. Army & Navy Bandsmen's Association will be held at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, Jan. 29 and 30. The convention will convene at 2 P. M. Saturday, in the foyer of the Hotel Roosevelt. Meeting will be called to order by Capt. Howard C. Bronson, of Mt. Morris, Ill.

After the preliminary work has been organized, and committee assignments made, the convention will adjourn to permit all committees to retire, and work on assignments given them. The resolutions and other committees will convene at nine P. M. Saturday, in rooms assigned them at the hotel.

There will be a round table discussion starting at ten thirty o'clock Sunday morning, at which time Mr. Earl Cochran, of the Band Instrument Branch, United States Quartermaster Depot, Philadelphia, will give a talk on the latest developments in connection with the musical branch of the Army and will answer all questions from bandmasters.

The important, and final session of the convention, will convene at two o'clock Sunday, for the transaction of all business as the results of reports of committees. At 4.15, the following distinguished gentlemen will deliver addresses: Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah, sponsor of S-2329, a bill to commission bandmasters; Congressman J. Joseph Smith of Con-

necticut, co-sponsor of this bill, HR 4947; Congressman James A. Shanley of Connecticut; Dr. Edwin Franko Goldman, honorary member of the American Bandmasters Association; and Col. Lewis L. Field, Commanding Officer, 102nd Infantry, New Haven, Conn., who will introduce the honored guests.

Some of the important resolutions to be submitted and the committees appointed, are enclosed herewith. The speeches of the distinguished guests will be broadcast by radio station WOR (the key station of the Mutual Broadcasting System).

Whereas The reward of rank and pay for service well rendered has always been a basic part of the Military plan, and

WHEREAS, The present allocation of non-commissioned officers and First Class Private ratings in Regimental Bands is inadequate to provide a means of extending such reward for satisfactory service and recognition for outstanding ability, and

WHEREAS, It is deemed vitally important to the morale that the principal or first chair positions in the Band be given equal recognition.

WHEREAS, The duties of regimental bands are much more strenuous to the individual performer than the same duties in a band containing a large personnel, where the duplication of instruments on the same part makes the work much easier, because in small bands the performers must play constantly or leave a gap in the composition which is very noticeable. In consideration of this, it is believed that the allotment of a fair share of the same grades authorized for the Army Band and the U. S. Military Academy Band should be available for all bands of the regular Army and the National Guard.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the tables of organization for all classes of Regimental Bands be changed to provide for said bands the following non-commissioned personnel:

1 Master Sergeant, Assistant Band leader	
1 Technical Sergeant, First Sergeant	
4 Staff Sergeants	
6 Sergeants	
6 Corporals	

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That all bandsmen other than non-commissioned officers be rated as follows:

For a 48 piece band	For a 36 piece band
5 Pfc Sp 1 cl	2 Pfc Sp 1 cl
5 Pfc Sp 2 cl	2 Pfc Sp 2 cl
10 Pfc Sp 3 cl	6 Pfc Sp 3 cl
10 Pfc Sp 4 cl	8 Pfc Sp 4 cl

WHEREAS, The supply of graduates from the band leaders course, The Army Music School (now inactive), will soon be exhausted and a pool of trained Army musicians will be

needed to fill vacancies for band leaders in the regular Army.

BE IT RESOLVED, That a training school for prospective Army band leaders be organized and put in operation as early as practicable.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, That candidates for the band leader's course shall have served at least five years in the regular Army or the National Guard and be not over 30 years of age upon enrollment.

WHEREAS, All band leaders appointed in the regular Army since 1930 would sustain a drastic cut in pay or be deprived of a commissioned status (a right which they have earned by reason of musical and military education and experience) if the present bills HR 4947 and S 2329 be unchanged

BE IT RESOLVED, That these bills be reworded and the rank of 2nd Lieutenant eliminated therefrom.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That since all professional men entering the service, viz: surgeons, dentists, veterinarians, medical administrative corps and Chaplains, receive commissions as 1st Lieutenants, the same should apply to the profession of music.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That since Army band leaders must be experienced in Army routine and other military matters, an applicant for a commission as band leader shall be required to have served at least five years in the regular Army or the National Guard and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this matter be incorporated into bills HR 4947 and S 2329.

WHEREAS, The expenditure for legislation, and other purposes, being in excess of income or donations to the United States Army and Navy Bandsmen's Association

BE IT RESOLVED, That all band leaders of the Regular Army and the National Guard agree to pay to the United States Army and Navy Bandsmen's Association twenty (20%) per cent of any increase in pay which they may receive by virtue of the enactment of HR 4947 and S 2329, or any substitute thereof, fifty (50%) per cent of which shall be paid to said association within thirty (30) days after said enactment, and the balance of said sum to be paid by them within a year thereafter.

Payments under this agreement shall cease after one year from the time of receipt of the first increase.

Resolutions Committee are as follows: William C. White, Chairman, Ft. Jay, N. Y.; Meyer N. Goldman, Washington, D. C.; George F. Briegel, New York, N. Y.; Howard Bronson, Mt. Morris, Ill.; Francis W. Southerland, New York, N. Y.; A. R. Teta, New Haven, Conn.; Harry Teitler, New York, N. Y.; Frank L. Warren, Boston, Mass.; Edmund P. Tucker, New York, N. Y.; Oscar L. Nutter, Erie, Pa.; Harwood Simmons, New York,

N. Y.; Louis S. Yassell, Ft. Myer, Va.; Russell Woodring, New York, N. Y.; Richard L. Kurth, Boston, Mass.; Arthur Hoffman, New York, N. Y.; Rudolph Kleinick, Ft. Dupont, Del.; Lambert Eben, New York, N. Y.; Philip Azzolina, Meriden, Conn.; Simon Tresing, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; Cyril LaFrancis, Springfield, Mass.; Stanley J. Cyran, No. Tonawanda, N. Y.; Ernest E. Walford, Worcester, Mass.; Louis Gershenson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Carl Mitchell, West Haven, Conn.; Carl Fischer, Ft. Totten, N. Y.; E. E. Kislowski, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; M. A. Quinto, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Candidates for USMA

The following candidates have been designated by the President for the March 1, 1938, entrance examination with a view to admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York on July 1, 1938:

Charles E. Ragland, Pvt. Service Co., 148th Inf., Bowling Green, Ky.

James S. Bastion, c/o Col. J. E. Bastion, USA, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

James Carroll Dillard, Norfolk, Va.

Robert K. Schrader, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harry Everest Stengole, 3d, c/o Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Need for automobile allowances to officers using private autos on government business told to Congress by Rear Adm. Charles Conard, paymaster general of the Navy; Text of debate leading to enactment by Committee of the Whole House of the Scott amendment forcing action on Navy selection legislation; Text of bill to liberalize pensions to Regular service veterans and their families; Defense policy adopted by First National Aeronautic Planning conference; Text of Admiral Andrews testimony on selection system?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this valuable information from any other source.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Rear Adm. Norman Jerome Blackwood, USN-Ret., who has been appointed superintendent of the Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital.

Capt. Joseph K. Evans, Inf., USA, and members of Co. E, 28th Infantry, which was declared winner of the N. Y. Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War's Trophy for First Division rifle companies.

Rear Adm. David M. LeBreton, USN, who will assume command of the Yangtze patrol in March.

Witnesses at Selection Hearings

Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said this week that if any officer of the Navy desires to testify before the committee during the forthcoming hearings on the selection system, it will request that they be called.

His statement was made in response to an inquiry by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as to what arrangements were being made to obtain service witnesses to present the viewpoints of the various classes and groups in the Navy. The JOURNAL has also asked Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, as to what arrangements are being made to present the views of the various groups of officers. It will be recalled that when the 1934 naval personnel bill was under consideration, the Navy Department arranged for representatives of at least some of the Naval Academy classes and other groups affected by the bill to appear. An answer has not as yet been received from Admiral Andrews.

The JOURNAL's letters to Congressman Vinson and Admiral Andrews and Mr. Vinson's reply follow:

January 25, 1938

My dear Mr. Vinson:

In connection with the hearings to be conducted by the House Committee on Naval Affairs on the subject of the Navy and Marine Corps promotion systems, we would be grateful if you would inform us what arrangements are being made for the calling of witnesses.

The United States Fleet will sail for annual maneuvers in March. Service personnel would be interested to know if any arrangements are being made to secure representative officers from various classes and groups before the Fleet's movements makes many of them inaccessible.

Thanking you for any information you may give us for publication, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

LEROY WHITMAN, Editor.

January 25, 1938.

Mr. LeRoy Whitman, Editor,
Army-Navy Journal,
Dear Sir:

This will reply to your communication of the 25th instant making inquiry as to what arrangements are being made for the calling of witnesses in connection with the hearing which will commence next week in regard to legislation relating to the Navy promotion system.

It has always been the practice, and will continue to be as long as I am Chairman of the Committee, to have a free and open hearing, and I am always glad to have qualified witnesses to give the Committee the benefit of their views on any measure pending before the Committee.

If any officer in the Navy indicates that he desires to appear before the Committee, we will request that he be called.

I remain,

Yours very truly,
CARL VINSON, Chairman.

January 25, 1938.

Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews,
Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

Dear Admiral Andrews:

Realizing your concern in the working out of personnel legislation which will be fair and equitable to all, the service would be deeply interested in knowing of the arrangements you are making to assure a thorough presentation of all viewpoints to the House Naval Affairs Committee when it opens hearing on that subject next month.

We would be grateful if you would advise us, for publication, what arrangements are being made for the selection of witnesses representative of the various classes and groups of officers. Will such witnesses be selected by the Department and so notified, or should officers interested advise the Department or the committee of their desire to present plans or opinions to the committee?

As you know, we are deeply interested in reaching an equitable solution to the promotion problem, and will be glad to help in any way possible.

Very truly yours,

LEROY WHITMAN, Editor.

The JOURNAL, in an effort to make available to the committee, the views of the Service at large, has written the following letter to commanding officers of various Fleet units and shore establishments.

Dear Sir:

Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, promised

the House that his committee will take up the problem of Navy promotion legislation the first week in February. The bill that will receive most attention will be the one introduced by Mr. Vinson. This bill, HR 7809, the complete text of which was published in the Army and Navy Journal of July 17, 1937, was prepared by the Navy Department at the request of Mr. Vinson.

There are members of the Naval Affairs Committee who are most anxious to reach an equitable solution of the problem of promotion in the Navy and Marine Corps. To this end we are asking if this letter could be called to the attention of all officers with a view to having them send to us their comments on the Vinson bill together with any suggestions they may care to make regarding other desirable personnel legislation. We will keep strictly confidential the names of officers thus commenting but will transmit their views and sentiments to the Congressional committee concerned.

Inasmuch as the time is too short to write each officer personally, we are taking this means of reaching them and would appreciate cooperation in this matter.

Most sincerely yours,
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

President's Defense Program

The long awaited armament program was sent to the Capitol yesterday by President Roosevelt asking for a 20 per cent increase in the Navy and increases in materiel for the Army. The Navy portions of the program would cost \$800,000,000 and the Army portions \$16,330,000.

In his message the President asked for additional anti-aircraft equipment for the Army, establishment of an enlisted reserve under which 75,000 men would be enrolled to fill key positions upon mobilization, \$6,000,000 for the War Department to purchase gages, jigs and dies for \$2,000,000 for ammunition. The appropriations for gages, jigs and dies will be for the purchases of such equipment and is not a part of the educational orders program.

Increase in the officer line strength of the Navy to 8,249 is provided in a bill introduced by Chairman Vinson of the Navy Committee to carry out the provisions of the President's message. The bill would carry out the terms of the message by increasing the Fleet strength and also authorize a number of auxiliary ships.

Representative Vinson announced following introduction of his bill that the Navy Committee will meet Monday to consider the measure along with the selection question. He already had promised to take up selection next week and it is expected that the committee will delay this matter until after the fleet program is out of the way. The bill authorizes \$15,000,000 for experimentation with small types of naval vessels. It is explained that this would permit the Navy to build a few of the "mosquito" craft of 50 to 100 tons carrying two torpedoes such as have been built by some other navies.

The text of the President's message follows:

The Congress knows that for many years this Government has sought in many Capitals with the leaders of many Governments to find a way to limit and reduce armaments and to establish at least the probability of world peace.

The Congress is aware also that while these efforts, supported by the hopes of the American people, continue and will continue they have nevertheless failed up to the present time.

We, as a peaceful Nation, cannot and will not abandon active search for an agreement among the nations to limit armaments and end aggression. But it is clear that until such agreement is reached—and I have not given up hope of it—we are compelled to think of our own national safety.

It is with the deepest regret that I report to you that armaments increase today at an unprecedented and alarming rate. It is an ominous fact that at least one-fourth of the world's population is involved in merciless devastating conflict in spite of the fact that most people in most countries, including those where conflict rages, wish to live in peace. Armies are fighting in the Far East and in Europe; thousands of civilians are being driven from their homes and bombed from the air. Tension throughout the world is high.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States it is my constitutional duty to report to the Congress that our national defense is, in the light of the increasing armaments of other Nations, inadequate for purposes of national security and requires increase for that reason.

In spite of the well-known fact that the

American standard of living makes our ships, our guns and our planes cost more for construction than in any other Nation and that the maintenance of them and of our Army and Navy personnel is more expensive than in any other Nation, it is also true that the proportion of the cost of our military and naval forces to the total income of our citizens or to the total cost of our Government is far lower than in the case of any other great Nation.

Specifically and solely because of the piling up of additional land and sea armaments in other countries, in such manner as to involve a threat to world peace and security, I make the following recommendations to the Congress:

(1) That there be authorized for the Army of the United States additions to anti-aircraft materiel in the sum of \$8,800,000 and that of this sum \$6,800,000 be appropriated for the fiscal year 1939.

(2) That there be authorized and appropriated for the better establishment of an Enlisted Reserve for the Army the sum of \$450,000.

(3) That there be authorized the expenditure of \$6,080,000 for the manufacture of gages, dies and other aids to manufacture of Army materiel, the sum of \$5,000,000 thereof to be expended during the fiscal year 1939.

(4) That the sum of \$2,000,000 be authorized and appropriated toward the making up of deficiencies in ammunition for the Army.

(5) That the existing authorized building program for increases and replacements in the Navy be increased by 20%.

(6) That this Congress authorize and appropriate for the laying down of two additional battleships and two additional cruisers during the calendar year 1938. This will call for the expenditure of a very small amount of Government funds during the fiscal year 1938.

(7) That the Congress authorize and appropriate a sum not to exceed \$15,000,000 for the construction of a number of new types of small vessels, such construction to be regarded as experimental in the light of new developments among Navies; and to include the preparation of plans for other types of ships in the event that it may be necessary to construct such ships in the future.

I believe also that the time has come for the Congress to enact legislation aimed at the prevention of profiteering in time of war and the equalization of the burdens of possible war. Such legislation has been the subject for many years of full study in this and previous Congresses.

It is necessary for all of us to realize that the unfortunate world conditions of today have resulted too often in the discarding of those principles and treaties which underlie international law and order; and in the entrance of many new factors into the actual conduct of war.

Adequate defense means that for the protection of not only of our coasts but also of our communities far removed from the coast, we must keep any potential enemy many hundreds miles away from our continental limits.

We cannot assume that our defense would be limited to one ocean and one coast and that the other ocean and the other coast would with certainty be safe. We cannot be certain that the connecting link—the Panama Canal—would be safe. Adequate defense affects therefore the simultaneous defense of every part of the United States of America.

It is our clear duty to further every effort toward peace but at the same time to protect our Nation. That is the purpose of these recommendations. Such protection is and will be based not on aggression but on defense.

New Navy Building Program

Representative Carl Vinson, of Ga., Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, announced yesterday that in response to the President's message he was introducing a bill for a new building program for the Navy.

He further stated that the bill authorizes a 20% increase in all combatant categories of the Navy.

He pointed out that this increase provides for 47 more combatant ships; 22 auxiliary vessels; 1,000 additional airplanes; and would require about 1,200 additional officers and 20,000 enlisted men.

He stated that in his judgment the cost of this program would be approximately \$600 million dollars.

Mr. Vinson said that we could not lose sight of world conditions as they exist today; that the defense, security, and peace of this country makes it absolutely imperative that we have and maintain a Navy second to none.

He made public the following memorandum summarizing his bill:

The New Naval Building Program

Increase the present authorized tonnage of combatant ships by 20%.

The result of this increase for combatant ships would be as follows:

- 3 additional battleships making a total of 18.
- 2 additional aircraft carriers making a total of 8.
- 8 additional cruisers making a total of 47.
- 25 additional destroyers making a total of 147.
- 9 additional submarines making a total of 58.

Total: 47 vessels, making a total of 278.

An authorization for approximately 1,000 additional airplanes.

The bill authorizes the construction of the following auxiliary vessels:

- 5 destroyer tenders
- 3 submarine tenders
- 4 large seaplane tenders
- 7 small seaplane tenders
- 3 repair ships

—Total

The cost to be approximately eight hundred million dollars.

This new navy building program when put in commission will require an increase of approximately 1,200 officers and 20,000 enlisted men.

Text of Bill

The text of Mr. Vinson's bill follows:

A bill to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the tonnage of the United States Navy as agreed upon and established by the treaties signed at Washington, Feb. 8, 1922, and at London, April 22, 1930, and as authorized by the Act of March 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 503), as amended by the Act of June 25, 1936 (49 Stat. 1926), the authorized composition of the United States Navy in undergarage vessels is hereby increased by the following tonnage:

(a) Capital ships, one hundred and five thousands tons, making a total authorized undergarage tonnage of six hundred and thirty thousands tons;

(b) Aircraft carriers, thirty thousand tons, making a total authorized undergarage tonnage of one hundred and sixty-five thousand tons;

(c) Cruisers, sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-four tons, making a total authorized undergarage tonnage of four hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-four tons;

(d) Destroyers, thirty-eight thousand tons, making a total authorized undergarage tonnage of two hundred and twenty-eight thousand tons;

(e) Submarines, thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty-eight tons, making a total authorized undergarage tonnage of eighty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six tons.

Section 2. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to undertake such construction, including replacements as is necessary to build the Navy to the total authorized undergarage composition as provided for in section 1 of this Act.

Sec. 3. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to acquire or construct additional Naval airplanes, including patrol planes, and spare parts and equipment, so as to bring the number of useful Naval airplanes to a total of three thousand.

Sec. 4. The President of the United States is hereby further authorized to acquire or to undertake the construction of the following auxiliary vessels:

(a) Five destroyer tenders, a total of forty-five thousand tons light displacement tonnage;

(b) Three submarine tenders, a total of twenty-seven thousand tons light displacement tonnage;

(c) Four large seaplane tenders, a total of thirty-three thousand two hundred tons light displacement tonnage;

(d) Seven small seaplane tenders, a total of eleven thousand five hundred and fifty tons light displacement tonnage;

(e) Three repair ships, a total of twenty-eight thousand five hundred tons light displacement tonnage;

Sec. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifteen million dollars to be expended at the direction of the President of the United States for the construction of experimental vessels none of which shall exceed three thousand tons standard displacement.

Sec. 7. The allocation and contracts for construction of the vessels herein authorized and the replacement thereof, as well as for the procurement and construction of airplanes and spare parts, shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions provided by the Act of March 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 503) as amended.

Sec. 8. The Act of Aug. 29, 1916, as amended (Please turn to Page 466)



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Pilot Fatigue

Pilot fatigue was blamed for 50 per cent of the airplane crashes of recent years, in a report made to the transport section of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences at its closing session in Columbia University, New York City.

The report was made, with the approval of the Chief of the Air Corps of the United States Army, by Captain Harry G. Armstrong, MC, director of the physiological research laboratory, at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

"The human element is relatively the weakest link," Captain Armstrong reported, "because too much has been expected of it. A pilot begins his career in good physical condition, with an exceptionally stable mental and emotional system. Yet, in one study, 11 per cent of all pilots and 50 per cent of all those who had reached the age of 30 were suffering some form of functional neurosis or nervous breakdown. And physical breakdown resulted in retirement ten years earlier than expected.

"In a large aircraft there is more to do in the cockpit than can reasonably be expected of anybody, without the possibility of error, especially under adverse conditions. There is a multiplicity of wheels, buttons, knobs, gadgets, instruments to be checked, landing gear, wing flaps, radio communication, navigation problems, fuel consumption, ground speed and other calculations to be carried on."

Retired List for Air Reserves

A special retired list will be created under a bill introduced in the House this week, to be composed of Reserve officers, and flying cadets of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and enlisted pilots of the Navy, who have become permanently disabled as the result of aircraft accidents, while serving on continuous active duty with tactical units of the armed services.

Those placed on the retired list described as a "military veterans' retired list" and as the "Reserve retired list" would receive the same pay and benefits as retired officers of the regular services, under the bill, HR 9124. The measure, introduced by Representative Costello, D. of Calif., has been referred to the House Military Committee.

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Ft. Knox Officers to Wright Field

Brig. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, commanding the Seventh Cavalry Brigade and Ft. Knox, announced that the following officers from Ft. Knox had been ordered to Wright Field, Ohio, there to report to the Chief, Materiel Division, Air Corps, for the purpose of taking a course in Air Corps Training for ground officers:

Feb. 6-Feb. 12, 1938—Capt. Francis P. Tompkins, 1st Cav.; Capt. William L. Barriger, 1st Cav.; Capt. Newton W. Jones, 68th FA; Capt. Maurice P. Kurtz, 68th FA; Capt. John L. Ryan, Jr., 13th Cav.; 1st Lt. William B. Fraser, 13th Cav.

Feb. 13-Feb. 19, 1938—Maj. J. J. Bethurum Williams, 68th FA; Capt. James V. Gagne, 13th Cav.; Capt. Edward H. Metzger, 68th FA; Capt. Harold Engerud, 1st Cav.; Capt. Richard T. Willson, 1st Cav.; 1st Lt. Loren F. Cole, 13th Cav.

Upon completion of this duty each officer will return to Ft. Knox.

Engineer Non-Com Board

A board of officers of the Corps of Engineers was appointed this week to prepare promotion lists of eligibles for promotion to Master Sergeant and Technical Sergeant, Corps of Engineers. The board consists of: Lt. Col. Stuart C. Godfrey, Maj. Willis E. Teale, Capt. Henry C. Wolfe, Capt. Donald G. White, Capt. Frank Z. Pirkey.

The board will meet at such times and places as may be designated by the Senior Member.

Excellence in Hawaiian Dept.

Ft. Shafter, T. H.—The following named organizations have been awarded "Excellent Rating" for general military efficiency during the training year 1936-1937:

Hawaiian Division

Company B, 35th Infantry.
Battery D, 8th Field Artillery.
Company C, 3d Engineers.
Company A, 11th Medical Regiment.
Company E, 11th Quartermaster Regiment.
Hawaiian Separate Coast Artillery Brigade
Battery K, 6th Coast Artillery (AA).

18th Wing

72d Bombardment Squadron.
26th Attack Squadron.

Department Troops

Company A, 90th Sep. QM Bn. (HM).
Military Police Company, Hawaiian Dept.
In view of the high standards of training and administration demonstrated by all organizations within the Hawaiian Department, Maj. Gen. Andrew Moses, USA, the Department Commander, stated that he was extremely gratified to award streamers for excellence in general military efficiency, which has been maintained throughout the training year by the above named organizations.

Army Mutual Aid Association

The Army Mutual Aid Association held its Annual Meeting in Washington Tuesday, Jan. 25. The Board of Directors reported that the Association had had a very satisfactory year, that 60 members died during 1937 and the mortality rate was less than 47% of expectancy, that the number of certificates outstanding was over 10,000 and that the reserve was over \$4,000,000.00. The Board of Directors expressed appreciation of the manner in which the Secretary and the office force have performed their duties.

The Board of Directors met after the Annual Meeting of the Association and Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, who has served as President of the Association for many years, was given a unanimous vote of thanks for his able management and devotion to the Army Mutual. The officers of the Association for 1938 are Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, President; Brig. Gen. Charles Burnett, Chief Bureau of Insular Affairs, 1st Vice President; Col. William L. Sheep, M.C., 2d Vice President and Maj. Richard D. LaGarde, Secretary-Treasurer.

Award Knox Certificates

The Navy Department this week awarded the Knox gunpointers certificates to two enlisted men of the Navy who have during the past year distinguished themselves in gunnery practice.

The trophy was awarded to Seaman 1c, G. A. Smith and Seaman 1c, H. V. Hanner.

Signal Officers, 8th CA

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Col. Goodwin Compton, SC, having reported at 8th Corps Area headquarters, has been announced as Corps Area Signal Officer.

Ft. Riley Horse Show

The second Winter Horse Show, conducted under the auspices of the Academic Division, The Cavalry School, was held at Ft. Riley, Kansas, Friday evening, Jan. 14, 1938.

Sixteen members of the Noncommissioned Officers' Class participated in Class I, a jumping event on their troopers' mounts. The winners were:

1st—Sgt. LaRue C. Hicks, Tr. F. 14th Cav.—on Kay Boy.
2nd—Cpl. Edward G. Krebs, M. G. Tr., 3d Cav.—on Flash Annie.
3rd—1st Sgt. Charles E. Pearson, Hq. & Serv. Tr., 9th Cav.—on Desert Romance.
4th—Cpl. Leslie H. Hagen, Tr. A, 3d Cav.—on Country Boy.

Class II consisted of a jumping event by the Regular Class, eight members from each platoon on class horses. The winners were:

1st—1st Lt. Whitely Miller, Cav.—on Craig.
2nd—1st Lt. Anthony F. Kleitz, Jr., Cav.—on Slim Holmes.
3rd—1st Lt. Charles E. Leydecker, Cav.—on Speedway.
4th—Capt. John R. Jeter, Inf.—on Muskogee.

Class III was an Inter-Unit Team Event represented by teams of four from the 2nd Cavalry, 84th Field Artillery, and a free booter team by other permanent officer personnel of the post. The individual winners were:

1st—Capt. Charles H. Noble, 2d Cav.—on Mamie.
2nd—1st Lt. Theodore F. Hurt, Jr., 2d Cav.—on Tarzan.
3rd—1st Lt. Robert W. Porter, Jr., 9th Cav.—on Adjustable.
4th—2nd Lt. Robert K. Lindsely, FA—on Dago.

This event runs throughout the series of horse shows and the winning team will not be known until the end.

All members of the Advanced Equitation Class participated in Class IV on regularly assigned advanced chargers.

This is a very difficult jumping event. The winners were:

1st—Capt. John H. Collier, Cav.—on Laine.
2nd—Capt. Harold M. Forde, Cav.—on Glorious.
3rd—1st Lt. Harry J. Fleeger, Cav.—on Reno Grandeur.
4th—1st Lt. Bogardus S. Cairns, Cav.—on Fitzrada.

Ordnance Non-Coms

An examination for appointment and promotion of noncommissioned officers of the first three grades of the Ordnance Department, Regular Army, will be held from May 16 to 18, 1938, inclusive.

Information regarding eligibility requirements and the character of the examination, and copies of the form to be used for applying for authority to undergo examination, may be obtained by applying direct to the Commandant, Ordnance Field Service School, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.

Applications for permission to take this examination should be submitted on the prescribed form, so as to reach the Commandant, Ordnance Field Service School, on or before February 15.

General Waller Reappointed

Gov. James H. Price, of Virginia, this week reappointed Brig. Gen. S. Gardner Waller, of Front Royal, as adjutant general.

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Army Mutual Aid Association
War Department, Wash., D. C.

U. S. COAST GUARD

The following candidates have been accepted to take the entrance examinations for the Coast Guard Academy.

Albert B. Balint, Percival D. Benner, Jr., Gibson R. Finley, Samuel O. Goodwin, Francis J. Grassbaugh, John Edward Hestert, Elwood R. Myers, Hartley C. Ray, Everett G. Salyer, Robert R. Seamans, Julius Sorkowitz and Robert Weiner.

Planes Awaited

The Coast Guard is awaiting delivery on a number of patrol planes, and three Scout Observation planes. The observation planes will be equipped with floats and attached to Coast Guard cutters.

Maritime Service

Rear Adm. Russel R. Waesche, Commandant of Coast Guard, at the request of the Chairmen of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the Senate Commerce and the Senate Education and Labor Committees, testified before a joint meeting of those bodies on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 24 and 25, to outline the proposed plan for improving personnel conditions in the Merchant Marine.

Admiral Waesche said that the proposed plan was formulated at the request of the Maritime Commission and in joint conferences between the Maritime Commission and Coast Guard officials.

The plan calls for 500 young men of no previous sea experience to be recruited under similar conditions to Coast Guard personnel and to be enlisted for a special one year enlistment in the Coast Guard.

Upon discharge from this enlistment, the men would be available for service aboard merchant vessels as seamen or firemen.

The plan would create a Maritime Service composed of a limited number of qualified officers and men, actively serving in merchant marine vessels. In addition to receiving certain benefits, qualified enrollees would receive one

month's pay a year, in addition to pay for active duty training. Educational opportunities of Coast Guard correspondence courses would be available to this group.

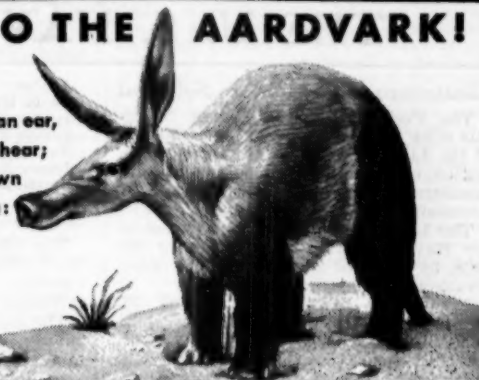
The plan is purely voluntary in nature and is not believed to conflict in any way with the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve.

Active Coast Guard officers will be placed aboard merchant vessels to act as observers. This plan, according to Admiral Waesche, would require 40 or 50 officers to operate. It can not be determined at present whether or not additional officers will be needed. These officers would also act as coordinators of the training and educational program and it is planned that their presence will be a great benefit to the Maritime Service. The Navy Department is opposed the creation of the Maritime Service, contending that such work could be better handled through the Naval Reserve.

At the invitation of Adm. William D. Leahy, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, the Coast Guard is participating in the U. S. Fleet Landing Exercises, to be held in the Culebra Area (east of Cape San Juan, Puerto Rico) beginning on Jan. 24. The Commander, Norfolk Division, has been directed to cooperate fully in providing station personnel, boats, and equipment required by plans for the Exercise. The Cutter Bibb will depart from Norfolk on Monday, Jan. 24, to participate. The Bibb will carry an airplane and aviation personnel to participate. Comdr. James Pine, Commanding Officer of the Bibb has been designated as Senior Coast Guard Officer in charge of the Coast Guard detachment. The Unalga, stationed at San Juan, Puerto Rico, has also been ordered to be in readiness for miscellaneous service upon request of the Senior Coast Guard Officer present at the Exercises.

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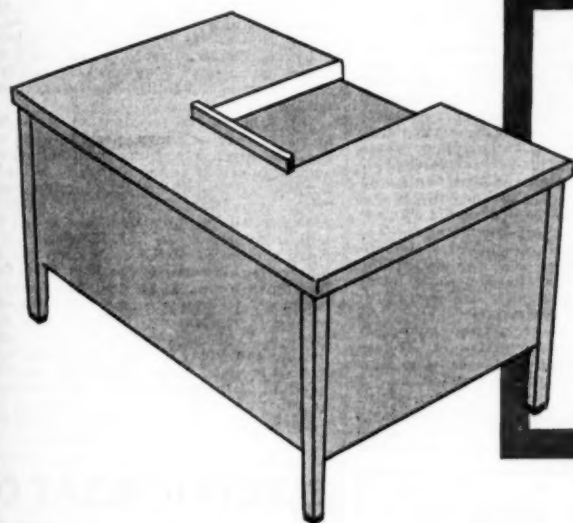
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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Lieutenant Commanders Selected

The President of the United States this week approved the recommendations of the Line Selection Board for the promotion of ninety-three Lieutenant Commanders of the Navy to the grade of Commander.

The Line Selection Board convened in the Navy Department on January 10, 1938, by order of Secretary of the Navy Swanson. It was composed of:

President — Rear Adm. Frank H. Brumby, USN.

Members—Rear Adm. Henry V. Butler, USN, Rear Adm. Albert W. Marshall, USN, Rear Adm. Cyrus W. Cole, USN, Rear Adm. Charles E. Courtney, USN, Rear Adm. Manley H. Simons, USN, Rear Adm. William H. Allen, USN, Rear Adm. Gilbert J. Rowcliff, USN, Rear Adm. Ralston S. Holmes, USN.

Recorder — Lt. Comdr. Walton W. Smith, USN.

Following are the names of the Lieutenant Commanders selected for promotion to the grade of Commander, USN:

Herbert Bain Knowles
John Joseph Twomey
George Latham Harris
Frank Lyman Worden
Kenneth Mortimer Hoeffel
Frederick Stacer Holmes
Ion Pursell
William Handy Hartt, jr.
Victor Cameron Barringer, jr.
Henry Samuel Kendall
Olton Rader Bennehoff
Arthur Thomas Moen
Ross Palmer Whittemarsh
Ralph Harold Henkle
Gordon Bentley Woolley
Elmer Ellsworth Duvall, jr.
Walter Lucian Taylor
Ellis Hugh Gelselman
Jack Harlan Duncan
Watson Osgood Bailey
Proctor Morton Thornton
Leland Pearson Lovette
Wallace Myron Dillon
Leroy White Busbey, jr.
Malcolm Arnold Deans
Ralph Smith Riggs
Carlos Wilhelm Wieber
Edwin Dowling Gibb
John Meade Haines
William Alexander Stewart Macklin
Charles Godwin Moore, jr.
Mays Livingston Lewis
Stanley Cook Norton
Chauncey Rolfe Crutcher
William Kearney Phillips
Gordon Bogert Sherwood
Ralph Clonts Alexander
Willis Merritt Percifield
Samuel Hansford Hurt
Henry Hartley
Curry Ester Eason
Charles Frederick Fielding
Chester Laroey Nichols
Leland Dotson Webb
Arthur Rudolph Ponto
Jerome Lee Allen
Harry Le Roy Thompson
Rico Botta
George Raymond Henderson
Theodore Clayton Lonnquest
George Thomas Owen
James Ross Allen
Leslie Clark Stevens
Loverne Arthur Pope
Fred Clinton Dickey
Frank Clement Fake
Alfred Melville Priede
Raymond Douglas MacCart
Walter Stuart Diehl
Robert Perche McConnell
Francis Wylton Reichelderfer
Lester Thomas Hundt
Harold James Wright
Robert Earl Davenport
William Wakefield
Harry Leluce Dodson
Roy William Brunner
Duane Leroy Taylor
Roger Fenner McCall
Louis Dreller
Malcolm Francis Schoeffel
Thomas Greenhow Williams Settle
Ralph Andrew Ostie
Rex Lee Grande Hicks
Herbert Meyer Scull
Matthias Bennett Gardner
Howard Wesley Fitch
Winfield Alpheus Brooks
Ernest Edward Herrmann
William Edward Hilbert
Hugh Wilson Oids
Albert Tilden Sprague, jr.
Hobart Andrew Sailor
William McCombe Callaghan
Harold Lincoln Challenger
Thomas Powers Jeter

Adolph Otto Gieselmann
David Henderson Clark
Jeffrey Caswell Metzel
Festus Pinley Foster
Russell Millon Ihrig
James Joseph Graham
Ralph Henry Roberts

Navy Mutual Aid

The fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association was held Tuesday, Jan. 18, in room 1038, Navy Department.

The following members were elected by unanimous vote of the local membership to serve as Officers and Resident Directors during 1938:

Admiral W. D. Leahy, USN, President; Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, USN, First Vice-President; Rear Adm. W. H. Allen, USN, Second Vice-President, and Capt. D. W. Knox, USN-Ret., Third Vice-President.

Resident Directors: Vice Adm. C. S. Williams, USN-Ret.; Rear Adm. D. W. Taylor (CC), USN-Ret.; Rear Adm. H. H. Hough, USN-Ret.; Rear Adm. A. W. Dunbar (MC), USN-Ret.; Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, USMC; Capt. E. T. Pollock, USN-Ret.; Capt. J. R. Hornberger (SC), USN-Ret.; Capt. Frank Baldwin (SC), USN; Capt. G. C. Thomas (MC), USN; Capt. T. S. Wilkinson, USN; Comdr. R. P. Molten, USN; Comdr. O. W. Lelidel (SC), USN; Comdr. J. J. Gaffney (SC), USN; Comdr. L. E. Denfeld, USN; Comdr. M. G. Slarrow (SC), USN, and Comdr. Joseph Greenspun, USCG.

The following comparison of membership and financial conditions as between January, 1937, and January, 1938, taken from the annual report of the Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. J. R. Hornberger (SC), USN-Ret., illustrates the steady growth of this Association:

	1937	1938
Membership	7,238	7,452
Total of One Assessment	\$19,267.20	\$20,114.20
Reserve Fund	2,528,287.23	2,913,901.48
Benefit Fund	971,825.91	968,147.48
Total Assets	3,505,302.03	3,914,040.87

Sweeping changes were made in the By-Laws of the Association early in 1937, the important features of which provide for a stabilized benefit, membership loans, extended insurance and paid up insurance. The general satisfaction with these changes was reflected in the resignations during 1937, which were 48 as compared with 88 during 1936.

A total of 67 deaths were reported during the year and 66 benefits amounting to \$551,197.88 were paid. One benefit, a death by suicide, could not be paid as the deceased had been a member less than one year. Only 25 of the 45 assessments called during the year were used to pay the 66 benefits. The remaining assessments were transferred to the Reserve Fund which was increased by \$385,614.25.

Investment of reserves was made during the year to the extent of \$582,000.00. Securities amounting to \$325,233.37 were disposed of through maturity or sale. Loans to members were made from the Reserve Fund amounting to \$79,066.00.

The special attention of members was invited to the latest pension information which will be included in the bound copy of the annual report and to the subject of Wills. Comment under this heading has been reviewed and revised by an attorney.

The Secretary-Treasurer stated that further actuarial studies were being conducted to determine the feasibility of providing a paid up benefit at somewhere near retirement age, of furnishing paid up insurance to members prematurely retired and of switching to a level premium basis. The Navy Mutual Aid Association has been an assessment organization since its inception in 1879. It has been one of the few successful assessment organizations, due to the establishment of a reserve fund and to the accumulation of reserves adequate to provide for future attrition.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

Rep. Scott's Selection Bill

The text of the Naval Personnel bill introduced this week by Representative Byron N. Scott, D. of Calif., (HR 9153), to carry out the promotion plan of Lt. Comdr. J. L. Wyatt, USN, follows:

A Bill to increase the efficiency of the Navy by adjusting certain provisions for the selection, promotion, and retirement of line officers of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Naval Personnel Adjustment Act, 1938."

General Provisions and Definitions

Sec. 2. (a) This Act shall not be construed so as to result in reduction in rank, pay, or allowances of any person in the naval service.

(b) Such periods of service as are allowed under existing law for purposes of pay, promotion, and retirement will be allowed for similar purposes under the provisions of this Act.

(c) Additional numbers in grade such as are provided for by existing law or by the provisions of this Act hereinafter contained will not be included in determining the number of officers in the various grades or ranks of the Navy, but such additional numbers will be included in determining the total number of officers allowed in the Navy, except as otherwise specified in this Act.

(d) For purposes of the administration of this Act all line officers of the Navy will be considered as being members of Naval Academy classes, except as otherwise specified in this Act. Such classes are hereinafter referred to by the annual date of the year in which the group of officers concerned were graduated from the United States Naval Academy after a normal course of instruction continuing for four years. In the event that the course of instruction continued less than four years at the United States Naval Academy, the class designation to be used is that of the year in which the group would have been graduated from the United States Naval Academy if the course of instruction had continued for four years. Within the provisions of this Act, a class consists of the group of officers beginning with the officer who headed his graduating class at the United States Naval Academy to, but not including, the officer who headed the next subsequent graduating class at the United States Naval Academy. R-1 designates Lieutenant commanders whose signal numbers are 1242-1357, inclusive, 1937 Navy Register. R-2 designates Lieutenant commanders whose signal numbers are 1471-1532, inclusive, 1937 Navy Register. R-3 designates Lieutenant commanders whose signal numbers are 1712-1728, inclusive, 1937 Navy Register. X designates Lieutenants who have been passed over. X-1 designates the first group of passed-over Lieutenants who are promoted to Lieutenant commander. X-2 designates the second group promoted to Lieutenant commander. X-3 designates the third group promoted to Lieutenant commander. X-4 designates the fourth group promoted to Lieutenant commander.

(e) For purposes of promotion and retirement the commissioned service of a class will be taken to begin from the time that class would normally have completed, or did actually complete, a four-year course of instruction at the United States Naval Academy and shall include service under both revocable and permanent commissions. The methods of

computing service and sea service in grade will remain as provided by existing law except that a fractional part of a month shall be counted as a whole month.

(f) All promotions of line officers of the Navy will be made as of the 1st day of July of each calendar year. All involuntary retirements by reason of service or age ineligibility for selection for promotion will be made as of the 30th day of June of each calendar year. The effective dates of the retirements for other reasons or purposes will be as provided by existing law. In the case of a fractional year's service for purposes of retirement the nearest whole year will be counted for pay purposes.

(g) Boards for the selection of officers will be composed, and will conduct their proceedings, in accordance with existing law, except that the medical records of officers eligible for selection will not be available for consideration by such selection boards.

(h) Prior to promotion, officers shall qualify both professionally and physically as required by existing law and in addition they shall, prior to promotion to the rank of Lieutenant commander, beginning with the class of 1924, be required to complete such correspondence course or courses in naval subjects as may be prescribed by the president of the Naval War College. An officer who fails physically for promotion will be retired in the rank for which he was selected.

(i) The President of the United States is authorized to place any officer who has completed thirty years of service, and who requests retirement, on the retired list in accordance with the provisions of existing law.

(j) In computing numbers of officers as required by the provisions of this Act, a fractional number of one-half or more shall be counted as the next higher number.

(k) Officers now on the promotion list will be promoted as provided by existing law up to and including the 1st day of June 1938.

Appointment of Ensign

Sec. 3. (a) The President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint as ensigns of the line of the Navy, with revocable commissions, midshipmen upon their graduation from the United States Naval Academy. The Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may hereafter revoke the commission of any officer on the active list, initially commissioned after the date of approval of this Act, who, at the time of said revocation, has less than two years' continuous service as a commissioned officer of the Regular Navy, and each officer whose commission is so revoked shall be discharged from the United States naval service with one year's pay.

(b) Prior to the termination of the initial two-year probationary period, each officer shall be given a written examination, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, which examination together with the military record of the officer concerned shall be submitted to a board which will recommend to the Secretary of the Navy the names of three hundred and thirty officers each year who are best fitted for retention in the naval service. The board shall further determine the rank of such officers among themselves on the basis of a graded merit of 25 per centum for the written examination provided for in this paragraph, a graded merit of 50 per centum for the relative position of the officer in his graduating class at the United States Naval Academy, and a graded merit of 25 per centum based on the (Continued on Next Page)

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Rep. Scott's Selection Bill*(Continued from Preceding Page)*

Reports received by the officer concerned since his graduation from the United States Naval Academy.

(c) The three hundred and thirty officers selected for and qualified for permanent commissions in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (b) of this Act will be given permanent commissions as ensigns in the line of the Navy as of the 1st day of July two years subsequent to their graduation from the United States Naval Academy.

(d) Probationary ensigns of the line of the Navy in excess of the three hundred and thirty selected for permanent commissions in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be discharged from the naval service with one year's active-duty pay, or they may, at the discretion of the President of the United States, be commissioned in the United States Naval Reserve, and remain, if they so request, on active duty so long as the President may desire, if the total authorized number of officers of the Navy, including additional numbers in grade, is not thereby exceeded. Whenever such an officer is transferred to an inactive-duty status, he shall receive one year's active-duty pay: Provided, That no officer shall receive a year's active-duty pay upon discharge or upon transfer to an inactive-duty status more than once.

(e) The provisions of this section will first be placed into effect with reference to the status of the class which was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in the year 1935.

Promotion to Lieutenant (Junior Grade)

Sec. 4. After the completion of three years' commissioned service, ensigns shall be promoted by seniority to the rank of Lieutenant (Junior grade) as of the 1st day of July next following the completion of three years' commissioned service.

Promotion to Lieutenant

Sec. 5. (a) Lieutenant (junior grade) whose class shall have completed nine years of commissioned service shall be promoted by seniority to the rank of Lieutenant on the 1st day of July next following that on which they completed nine years of commissioned service: Provided, That, prior to the termination of the nine-year period provided by this section, the Secretary of the Navy shall cause a board to be convened to examine the records of those lieutenants (junior grade) who have completed more than eight but less than nine years of commissioned service, including service under both revocable and permanent commissions, which board shall recommend to the Secretary of the Navy the names of 5 per centum to 8 per centum of the officers submitted to it whom the board considers to be least fitted for retention in the naval service.

(b) Those lieutenants (junior grade) who shall have been recommended by a selection board as being among the 5 per centum to 8 per centum of a class least fitted for retention in the naval service shall be discharged from the naval service with two years' active-duty pay.

(c) Lieutenants (junior grade) who are now additional numbers in grade by reason of nonselection shall be discharged from the naval service with two years' active-duty pay: Provided, That officers who have completed more than nine years of commissioned service shall receive two years' pay plus the number of years in excess of nine multiplied by one-ninth of one year's active-duty pay.

(d) The foregoing provisions of this section will first be placed into effect with reference to the status of the class which was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in the year 1931.

(e) Prior to June 30, 1938, the Secretary of the Navy shall cause a selection board to be convened for the purpose of examining the records of the members of the class of 1931 who have not previously been selected for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant. This board shall submit to the Secretary of the Navy a list of 5 per centum to 8 per centum of the members of the class of 1931 who are least fitted for promotion. Officers recommended by this board as least fitted for promotion will be discharged on the 30th day of June 1938 with two years' active-duty pay. Other officers of this group will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 1st day of July 1938.

(f) Members of the classes of 1930 and 1931 who are now on the promotion list for promotion to the rank of lieutenant will be promoted to that rank on the 1st day of July 1938.

Promotion to Lieutenant Commander

Sec. 6. (a) Lieutenants whose class shall have completed nineteen years' commissioned service shall be promoted by seniority to the rank of Lieutenant Commander on the 1st day of July of the next fiscal year following that on which the class concerned shall have completed nineteen years of commissioned service: Provided, That not more than two hundred members of any class may be so promoted except as hereinafter provided: Provided further, That, prior to the termination of the nineteen-year period of commissioned service provided in this section, the Secretary

of the Navy shall cause a board to be convened which shall examine the records of those lieutenants who have completed more than eighteen years but less than nineteen years of commissioned service, which board shall submit to the Secretary of the Navy a list of officers from the names of those submitted to it for consideration consisting of 20 per centum of such names which 20 per centum shall be placed at the top of the class in the order in which the names appear on the list: Provided further, That if any particular class under consideration has two hundred or less members the board may submit a list not to exceed 10 per centum of the class considered by the board to be least fitted for retention in the naval service: And provided further, That if any particular class under consideration has more than two hundred members the board shall submit a list not to exceed the number of members of the class in excess of two hundred plus twenty, and not less than the number in excess of two hundred, which list shall include the names of those considered by the board to be least fitted for retention in the naval service.

(b) Those officers who shall be designated by a selection board as provided in this section to be the least fitted of their respective classes for retention in the naval service shall be transferred to the retired list: Provided, That such officers may voluntarily remain on active duty at the pleasure of the President if the total number of officers in the Navy, including additional numbers in grade, is not thereby exceeded.

(c) The retired pay of officers transferred to the retired list as provided by this section shall be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of their active-duty pay multiplied by the number of years of service for which they were entitled to be credited in the computation of their longevity pay while on the active list: Provided, That such retired pay shall not exceed 75 per centum of the officer's active-duty pay.

(d) The provisions of this section will first be placed into effect with reference to the status of the class which will be graduated from the United States Naval Academy in the year 1938.

Special Provisions for the Classes of 1924 to 1937, Inclusive

Sec. 7. (a) The number of officers from each of the classes of 1924 to 1937, inclusive, to be selected for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Commander in lieu of the two hundred allowed by section 7 of this Act, will be computed by multiplying the number of officers in the class concerned at the time of the consideration of that class by a selection board by the number two thousand eight hundred, which number represents the total number of lieutenant commanders allowed from all of the fourteen classes concerned, and dividing that product by the total estimated number of officers of the fourteen classes concerned who will complete nineteen years of commissioned service.

(b) In particulars other than those provided in section 7 (a) of this Act, the promotion of the classes of 1924 to 1937, inclusive, to the rank of Lieutenant Commander will be governed by the provisions of section 6 of this Act where applicable: Provided, That the selection board may submit to the Secretary of the Navy a list not to exceed 10 per centum of the members of the class under consideration who are least fitted for promotion.

(c) All officers in excess of two hundred in each class promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Commander will be additional numbers in grade. Upon promotion to the next higher grade, except as otherwise provided, these officers will cease to be additional numbers in grade.

(d) Prior to the completion of seventeen years of commissioned service, the class of 1924 will be selected in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of this Act: Provided, That not more than 10 per centum of the members of the class of 1924, will be designated to retire: Provided further, That those selected will be promoted on the 1st day of July 1941: And provided further, That those designated to retire will be placed on the retired list on the 30th day of June 1941 and will receive pay in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of this Act.

(e) Prior to the completion of seventeen years of commissioned service the class of 1925 will be selected in accordance with section 6 of this Act: Provided, That not more than 10 per centum will be designated to retire: Provided further, That those selected will be promoted on the 1st day of July 1942: And provided further, That those designated to retire will be placed on the retired list on the 30th day of June 1942 and will receive pay in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of this Act.

(f) Prior to the completion of eighteen years of commissioned service the class of 1926 will be selected in accordance with section 6 of this Act: Provided, That not more than 10 per centum will be designated to retire: Provided further, That those selected will be promoted on July 1, 1944: And provided further, That those designated to retire will be placed on the retired list on the 30th day of June 1944 and will receive pay in

accordance with the provisions of section 6 of this Act.

Special Provisions for the Class of 1927

Sec. 8. (a) The class of 1927 will be selected as prescribed in section 7 of this Act.

(b) On the 1st day of July 1946, the members of the class of 1927 who were selected for promotion to the rank of lieutenant commander will be promoted to that rank. On the 1st day of July 1947, the members of the class of 1927 who are in excess of the senior two hundred members will be combined with the class of 1928 and will be considered as part of the class of 1928 for purposes of all future promotions.

Special Provisions for the Classes of 1922 and 1923

Sec. 9. (a) Prior to the 30th day of June 1938 the Secretary of the Navy shall cause a board to be convened to examine the records of those lieutenants of the classes of 1922 and 1923 who have been passed over by one selection board. This board shall submit to the Secretary of the Navy a list of such officers of the class of 1922 whom the board recommends for promotion to the rank of lieutenant commander, such list not to exceed a number of officers such as would bring the total number of lieutenant commanders of the class of 1922 to a total of two hundred. These officers so listed and recommended will be placed by seniority at the foot of the selected list of the class of 1922 and will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander in the 1st day of July 1938.

(b) The board will also submit a similar list of officers of the class of 1923 who have been passed over by one selection board, such list not to exceed a number of officers such as would bring the total number of lieutenant commanders of the class of 1923 to a total of two hundred. The officers so listed and recommended will be placed by seniority at the foot of the selected list of the class of 1923 and will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander on the 1st day of July 1938.

(c) Those lieutenants of the classes of 1922 and 1923 who are on the promotion list on the date of approval of this Act will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander on the 1st day of July 1938.

Special Provisions for the Classes of 1919 to 1923, Inclusive

Sec. 10. (a) Prior to the 30th day of June each year the Secretary of the Navy will cause a board to be convened to select from the lieutenants in the classes of 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, and nongraduates of the United States Naval Academy, who have been passed over, a list of fifty officers to become additional numbers in grade and be promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander on the 1st day of July of the next succeeding fiscal year: Provided, That the first group of officers so designated and promoted will be junior to the class of 1923: Provided further, That all other officers to whom the provisions of this section apply shall remain as additional numbers in grade until retired in accordance with the provisions of existing law: And provided further, That when the list of officers to whom the provisions of this section apply shall have been reduced below one hundred in number, then only one-half of the remaining group will be selected in accordance with the provisions of this section and the remaining half will be retired in accordance with the provisions of existing law.

(b) Officers to whom the provisions of this section apply will, upon completing five years' service in the grade of lieutenant commander, be placed on the retired list with the pay prescribed by section 6 of this Act: Provided, That 50 per centum of the officers who achieved the rank of lieutenant commander in accordance with the provisions of this section may be selected for promotion to the rank of commander and be placed on the retired list with the rank of commander: Provided further, That any officers to whom the provisions of this section apply may voluntarily retire and receive the pay prescribed by section 6 of this Act.

Promotion to Commander

Sec. 11. (a) Lieutenant commanders whose class shall have completed twenty-four years of commissioned service shall be promoted by seniority to the rank of commander on the 1st day of July of the fiscal year next following the date on which the class concerned shall have completed twenty-four years of commissioned service: Provided, That not more than one hundred and fifty members of any class may be so promoted except as hereinafter provided: Provided further, That, prior to the termination of the twenty-four-year period of commissioned service provided in this section, the Secretary of the Navy shall cause a board to be convened which shall examine the records of those officers who have completed more than twenty-three years but less than twenty-four years of commissioned service, which board shall submit to the Secretary of the Navy a list of officers from the names of those submitted to it for consideration consisting of 30 per centum of such names, which 30 per centum shall be placed at the top of the class in the order in which the names appear on

the list: Provided further, That if any particular class under consideration has one hundred and fifty or less members, the board may submit a list of not more than 10 per centum of the class considered by the board to be least fitted for retention in the naval service: Provided further, That if any particular class under consideration has more than one hundred and fifty members, the board shall submit a list not to exceed the number of members of the class in excess of one hundred and fifty plus fifteen, and not less than the number in excess of one hundred and fifty, which list shall include the names of those considered by the board to be least fitted for retention in the naval service: And provided further, That officers listed by the selection board as least fitted for retention in the naval service shall be placed on the retired list and shall receive retired pay as provided in section 6 of this Act.

(b) The provisions of this section will first be placed into effect with reference to the status of the class which will be graduated from the United States Naval Academy in the year 1938.

Special Provisions for the Classes of 1921 to 1937, Inclusive

Sec. 12. (a) The number of officers from each of the classes of 1921 to 1937, inclusive, to be selected, in lieu of the one hundred and fifty allowed by section 11 of this Act, will be computed by multiplying the number of officers in the class concerned at the time of the consideration of that class by a selection board by the number two thousand five hundred and fifty, which number represents the total number of commanders allowed from all of the seventeen classes concerned, and dividing that product by the total estimated number of officers of the seventeen classes concerned who will complete twenty-four years of commissioned service.

(b) In particulars other than those provided in section 12 (a) of this Act, the promotion of the classes of 1921 to 1937, inclusive, to the rank of commander will be governed by the provisions of section 11 of this Act.

(c) All officers in excess of one hundred and fifty in each class promoted to the rank of commander will be additional numbers in grade. Upon promotion to the next higher grade, except as otherwise provided, these officers will cease to be additional numbers in grade.

Special Provisions

Sec. 13. Lieutenant commanders in the classes of 1917, 1918, R-1, 1919, R-2, 1920, R-3, and 1921 who are passed over for the rank of commander will be retained on the active list as additional numbers in grade until they have completed twenty-four years of commissioned service: Provided, That officers in this group may voluntarily retire and receive the pay prescribed by section 6 of this Act: Provided further, That officers in group R-1 will retire with the members of the class of 1918, R-2 will retire with the members of the class of 1919, R-3 will retire with the members of the class of 1920.

Special Provisions

Sec. 14. (a) Lieutenant Commanders of the class of 1917 who are on the promotion list will be promoted to the rank of commander on the 1st day of July 1938 and will be placed by seniority after the last man in the class of 1917 to be promoted to commander.

(b) Lieutenant commanders of the class of 1918 who are on the promotion list will be promoted by seniority, as determined by existing law, to the rank of commander on the 1st day of July 1938.

(c) Lieutenant commanders of the group R-1 who are on the promotion list will be promoted by seniority to the rank of commander on the 1st day of July 1939 and will become additional numbers in grade upon promotion.

(d) Lieutenant commanders of the class of 1919 who are on the promotion list will be promoted to the rank of commander on the 1st day of July 1939.

Special Provisions

Sec. 15. Prior to the 1st day of July 1939, a board shall be convened by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the records of the lieutenant commanders of the classes of 1918, R-1, and 1919 who have been passed over by one selection board, and the members of the class of 1919 who have not been considered by a selection board, and to submit to the Secretary of the Navy a list of such officers of this group who are fitted for promotion: Provided, That members of the class of 1918 listed by the board will be promoted to the rank of commander on the 1st day of July 1939 and will be placed by seniority at the bottom of the class of 1918: Provided further, That the officers of group R-1 listed by the board will be promoted to the rank of commander on the 1st day of July 1939 and will be placed by seniority, as determined by existing law, at the bottom of the group R-1, and will become additional numbers in grade upon promotion: And provided further, That members of the class of 1919 listed by the board will be promoted to the rank of commander by

(Please turn to Page 462)

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1938

"The people are interested in the continued preparations and prestige of the Navy and will justify liberal appropriations for its maintenance and improvement."

—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Promotion systems in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard openly arrived at, to assure justice in advancement, and stimulate morale.
3. Fulfillment of War Department's modernization program; combat replacements and auxiliary vessels required by the Fleet, and Baker Board strength for the Air Corps.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard of 210,500 enlisted men with officer complement, equipment and training; 14-day training for 30,000 Army reserve officers annually; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thompson act; enactment of a sound basic plan plus requisite funds for personnel and training of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

WE BELIEVE Representative Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Committee, is a big enough legislator to refuse to permit his resentment at the rebuke administered to him by the House to influence his judgment in connection with the reform of the Naval and Marine Corps Selection system. His present standing in Congress, and his place in history are too important for him to adopt a dog-in-the-manger attitude, or to pursue any other course than that which is best for the Nation, and the morale and efficiency of the Fleet. He knows from the vote in the Committee of the Whole, adding the Scott amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, and from that in the House rejecting the amendment by a narrow margin in compliance with the request of its proponent, that the Chamber is better informed on conditions in the Navy than generally had been supposed. He knows that the membership is anxious about the state of the commissioned personnel, is determined, especially in these times of undeclared war, that the matter of promotion shall be effectively adjusted, and does not intend, through the overloading of the retired list, to destroy the security of the men who are entitled to place on that list by reason of their long and honorable service to the country. The demonstration of the judgment of the House likewise has impressed the Navy Department. It can no longer delay action, but, should present proposals, which will assure the correction of the existing system, so that every officer will feel he is receiving a square deal. Palliatives, such as that embodied in the Vinson bill, does not meet the Navy's needs. It wants the system perfected so that promotion will be fair and just, and not be a source of jitters which affect the nerves and, consequently, the work performed. It believes that if the Naval Committees know the facts, there can be developed a measure which will give general satisfaction. Those facts can be gathered by the examination of a sufficient number of officers, representing the different points of view. It will not be enough for the Navy Department to present the case, or for the Department to select certain officers to appear before the House Committee. Each Naval Academy Class should be allowed a spokesman, and the World War group ought to have an opportunity to describe its experience and express its opinion. From the Fleet officers of all ranks should be brought to Washington. The General Board, the report of which has been sedulously suppressed, examined several scores of witnesses, and based its conclusions upon their testimony and upon other information gathered in various ways, including the poll made by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Nor should there fall to be called the membership of that Board, including its able chairman, Admiral Frank Upham, who is now retired. To be sure, such an inquiry would take time, but by daily hearings the Committee ought to be able to formulate a bill, and report it to the House by the latter part of March. It is our understanding that Senator Walsh, chairman of the Senate Committee, intends to have his committee begin its investigation while the House Committee is acting. Congress will not adjourn until about May 1. Thus, there is ample time in which to prepare and enact the needed legislation. The House has shown it is in a frame of mind to expect this result.

REPRESENTATIVE JARMAN of Alabama has asked Congress to increase the pension of Mrs. Richmond Pearson Hobson from \$30 per month to \$100 per month. The daring deed performed by her husband at Santiago, where he attempted to bottle up the Spanish command of Admiral Cervera, brought him honors, including eventual promotion to the grade of Rear Admiral. Since his death, his widow has drawn only the small pension allowed by the Government. Just as Congress should make a substantial increase in the pension of Mrs. Hobson, so ought it to raise the pensions of other deserving widows of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, who are starving, in some cases upon \$30 per month, and are worse off when receiving only \$22.50 per month. The Secretaries of War and Navy have reported that the pay now received by the personnel under their direction is inadequate for support, which clearly indicates that they can put little by in the way of provision for their widows and children after death. Congress, of course, should increase the pay schedules, and at the same time it should see that proper provision is made for the women whose husbands served the Nation so well and fearlessly.

Service Humor

Not Always

"There is always a tie between father and son," says a Rotarian speaker. And if there is, you can bet the son is wearing 6th Dist. Gazette.

No Help For It

Two elderly members met at the club after many years. Said one to the other, who was slightly deaf: "I'm sorry to hear of the death of your wife."

"Eh? What's that?"
"I'm sorry to hear your wife is dead."
"Speak up man. I can't hear you."
"I'm sorry you've buried your wife!"
"But I had to. She died."

—6th District Gazette.

More Mountaineers

In the old coal burning days, a recruit fireman from the backwoods of Kentucky stood barefoot before the boiler, leaning on his shovel.

The Watertender spoke—"Hey, lad, you'd better move your foot, you're standing on a live coal."

He replied—"Which foot, Chief?"
—Exchange.

Glaring

Radioman—"That guy driving the bus glared at me like I hadn't paid my fare."

Buddy—"Well, didn't you do something about it?"

Radioman—"Sure, I glared back at him as if I had."

—Bamboo Breezes.

Exact

Young Brown got a job in a shipyard. The first morning the foreman gave him a two-foot rule and told him to go and measure a large steel plate. Brown returned in twenty minutes.

"Well," inquired the foreman, "what's the size?"
The youth displayed a satisfied grin. "It's just the length of this rule," he said, "and two thumbs over, with this brick, and the breadth of my hand, and my arm from here to there, bar the finger nails."

—5th Corps Area News.

Oh-Oh

Doctor—"There's no need to worry about your wife. You'll have a different woman when she gets back from the hospital."

Sailor—"And what if she finds out?"
—USS Tennessee Tar.

Certainly

"When my uncle was about to be executed in Sing Sing he found that the executioner was an old college chum."

"Say, he must have given your uncle quite a jolt!"

—Leatherneck.

Stoo Bad

Caller—"Where's your Mummy, Harold?"

Harold—"She ain't in."

Caller—"Tut! tut! Where's your grammar?"

Harold—"She's out too!"

—15th Inf. Sentinel.

Adequate Defense

against gloom can be assured by sending your quips to the Army and Navy Journal Humor Editor.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

C. C. C.—The following troops of the 9th U. S. Cavalry went to Cuba in June, 1898. Troops A, B, C, D, E, G, H, and K. There is no Federal law or Army regulation prohibiting officers and men of the Army from voting. However, the qualifications of voters are determined by the various states and some of them do prohibit soldiers from use of the franchise.

J. G. McM.—In answer to your question as to the possibility of a staff sergeant, DEMI, returning to the mainland for duty, being assigned to library work in some Corps Area, we are advised by the Adjutant General that no definite assignment can be promised.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

The report of the Naval Board of Inquiry investigating the S-4 disaster and the rescue and salvaging operations, which transferred its operations from Boston to the Navy Department, is being drafted and in all probability will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy next week. Hampered by bad weather, salvage operations on the S-4 are going ahead slowly under the direction of Captain Ernest King, who succeeded Rear Admiral Brumby in charge of the operations when the latter on Jan. 25 was ordered relieved to resume his duty in command of the Control Force which is due to leave for Southern Waters.

20 Years Ago

At the recent meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, held in Washington, among the recommendations adopted was that "A committee be appointed to draw up rules for the National Rifle Matches, 1918, such matches to be held providing the conditions attending the war permit of holding them." Major William C. Harlee, USMC, was elected First Vice President of the National Rifle Association.

30 Years Ago

Capt. James C. Breckenridge, USMC, was ordered detached from recruiting duty in Toledo, Ohio, and to proceed to Mare Island, California, to take over command of the Marine Detachment of the USS Dakota when that vessel was placed in commission.

50 Years Ago

A bill to provide for the appointment of a permanent chief and assistant in the Hydrographic Office of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department has been introduced in both branches of Congress.

70 Years Ago

The Navy Register for 1868 is just out. There are now on the active list of the Navy: 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 9 rear admirals, 24 commodores, 49 captains, 100 commanders, 136 lieutenant commanders, 45 lieutenants, 29 masters, 52 ensigns, 157 midshipmen and various other line and staff officers.

War Department
Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis A. Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GEN. MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.
Col. Frank Keller, (Cav.), relieved GSC;
to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex., Jan. 31.
Lt. Col. Charles H. Corlett, (Inf.), relieved
GSC; from Washington, D. C. to temp. duty
at 2nd Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y.;
thence to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Mar. 28.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.
MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GULLION, JAG
MAJ. Robert E. Hannay, jr., prior orders
amended to Panama Canal Dept., further
amended to 2nd Corps Area, Governors
Island, N. Y., for duty pending retirement.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. T. CONLEY, AG
Lt. Col. Russell B. Patterson from Ft.
Hayes, Ohio, to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y.
May 26.
MAJ. Kenneth B. Bush has been placed on
detached officers' list.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG
Lt. Col. William R. White relieved addt.
duty as comdg. officer, 1st QM Reg. upon
arrival of Maj. Frank A. Heywood.

Lt. Col. Henry D. F. Munnikhuysen prior
orders to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Mar.
25 amended to sail N. Y., April 14.
MAJ. Frank A. Heywood from Philippine
Dept. to duty as comdg. officer and post
quartermaster, 1st Quartermaster Regiment,
Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

Following officers have been placed on the
detached officers' list: Maj. Willis A. Platts,
Capt. Harry C. Dayton (FA), Capt. John S.
Fisher (Inf.), Capt. Harry S. Fuller, Capt.
Harry Kirsner.

Capt. Robert B. McCleave (Inf.), relieved
QMG; from duty as asst. quartermaster to
4th Inf., Ft. Williams, Me., July 1.
Capt. Daniel D. Coons is retired from active
service for disability, Jan. 31.

Capt. John E. Nolan from San Juan, Puerto
Rico, to duty as asst. to quartermaster at
Pittsburg Bks., N. Y.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG
Medical Corps

Capt. Robert E. Blount from Ft. Slocum,
N. Y. to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Mar. 25.
Capt. Raphael A. Edmonston prior orders
to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Mar. 25
amended to sail N. Y., May 26.

Capt. James E. Graham from Ft. Bliss,
Tex., to Philippine Dept., sail SF, Apr. 19.
Capt. William T. Sichi prior orders from
Ft. George G. Meade to Philippine Dept.,
sail N. Y., Mar. 25 revoked.

Capt. James W. Howard has been placed
on the detached officers' list.

Dental Corps

Capt. Roger G. Miller from Edgewood
Arsenal, Md., to Army Med. Center, D. C.,
Feb. 1.

Army Nurse Corps

2nd Lt. Helen A. Taggart is retired from
active service April 30, having the required
length of service under Act May 13, 1926.

2nd Lt. Anne G. Slater from Letterman
General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., to
come to await retirement.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Capt. Charles H. Swick is retired from
active service for disability Jan. 31, with
rank of major.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO
Col. Clyde L. Eastman from Ft. Hayes,
Ohio to duty in off. of CSO, D. C.

Col. Dawson Olmstead from Washington,
D. C. to duty as member of SC board, Ft.
Monmouth, N. J.

Maj. Clifford D. Cunney from San Francisco,
Calif., to duty in off. of CSO, Washington,
D. C. Sail SF, May 14.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS
Capt. Thomas A. Doxey, jr. from Edge-

wood Arsenal, Md., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam
Houston, Tex.
Capt. John H. Becque from Rio de Janeiro,
Brazil, to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., Feb. 14.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, C. of Cav.
Col. Talbot Smith from Charlotte, N. Car.,
to home and await retirement.

Lt. Col. Cuthbert P. Stearns from Ft. Riley,
Kan.; detailed member of GSC; to duty as
chief of staff of 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.,
Feb. 1.

Lt. Col. N. Butler Briscoe from Ft. Leaven-
worth, Kan.; detailed with ORC, 5th Corps
Area, Louisville, Ky.

Following-named officers have been placed
on detached officers' list:

Lt. Col. Howell M. Estes, Maj. Truman E.
Boudinot, Maj. Malcolm Byrne, Maj. John W.
Carroll, Maj. Gilbert X. Cheves, Maj. Gersum
Cronander, Maj. Geoffrey Galway, Maj. Wade
C. Gatchell, Maj. Nelson M. Imboden, Maj.
George A. King, Maj. Roscoe S. Parker, Maj.
Brock Putnam, Maj. John L. Rice, Capt.
Thomas F. Sheehan.

Maj. Harold G. Holt from Athens, Ga., to
4th Cav., Ft. Meade, S. Dak.
Capt. Aladin J. Hart from Roswell, N. Mex.
to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

1st Lt. Marvin Candler Johnson, resigna-
tion of commission accepted by President.

Following-named officers from station indi-
cated after name to Philippine Dept. Sail
SF, April 19: 2nd Lt. James D. Alger, Ft.
Bliss, Tex., 2nd Lt. Ralph E. Haines, jr., Ft.
Bliss, Tex., 2nd Lt. John F. Rhoades, Ft.
Meade, South Dak., 2nd Lt. Charles P.
Walker, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA
MAJ. William Mayer from off. of Asst. Sec.
of War to duty in off. of C. of S., Washing-
ton, D. C.

Maj. Joseph A. Sheridan prior orders to
Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Mar. 25, amended
so sail Charleston, S. Car., May 28.

Following-named have been placed on de-
tached officers' list: Col. Harold E. Marr,
Lt. Col. Elmer Yeager, Maj. James F. Brit-
tingham, Maj. George E. Cook, Maj. Robert
Van K. Harris, jr., Maj. Walter A. Metts, jr.,
Maj. David L. Ruffner, Maj. John A. Steere,
Maj. George H. Stuts, Capt. Frederick H.
Gaston, Capt. Ernest T. Hayes.

Capt. Mariano S. Sult from Philippine
Dept., to 2nd Corps Area, Governors Island,
N. Y.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC
Lt. Col. Harold F. Nichols from Ft. Mc-
Pherson, Ga., to duty as instructor, CAS,
Ft. Monroe, Va., Aug. 1.

Lt. Col. Edward B. Dennis has been placed
on the detached officers' list.

Maj. William D. Hohenthal from Rio de
Janeiro, Brazil to 62d CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y.
Maj. Mahlon M. Read has been placed on
detached officers' list.

Following-named from Ft. Leavenworth,
Kan., to duty as instructor at CAS, Ft.
Monroe, Va., upon completion of course:
Maj. Douglas M. Griggs, Maj. Oscar D. Mc-
Neely, Maj. Douglas E. Morrison, Capt. Wil-
liam I. Allen, Capt. Howard J. Vandersluis.

Capt. Douglas G. Pamplin prior orders from
Philippine Dept. to Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.,
amended to duty as instructor at CAS, Ft.
Monroe, Va.

Capt. Gerald G. Gibbs from Ft. Worden,
Wash., to Panama Canal Dept., sail SF, May
14.

Capt. Malcolm H. Harwell from Ft. Sheri-
dan, Ill., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y.,
June 21.

Capt. John J. Holst from Panama Canal
Dept. to 62d CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y.

Capt. William G. Holder from Hawaiian
Dept. to 51st CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Following-named from present duty as
student to duty as student in adv. technical
course, CAS, Ft. Monroe, Va.: 1st Lt. Sam C.
Russell, 1st Lt. Wilbur M. Skidmore, 1st Lt.
Tom V. Stayton, 1st Lt. Robert A. Turner.

1st Lt. Arthur C. Peterson from present
assignment to duty as student in adv. tech.
course, CAS, Ft. Monroe, Va.

2nd Lt. William W. Bailey prior orders
from Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., to Hawaiian
Dept. revoked.

2nd Lt. Charles S. O'Malley, jr., from Ft.
Baker, Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F.
May 7.

2nd Lt. Howard P. Persons, jr., from Ft.
Winfield Scott, Calif., to Hawaiian Dept.,
sail S. F., Mar. 5.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of Inf.
Col. James G. McIlroy, from Philadelphia,
Pa., March 1, to NG, duty Omaha, Neb.

Lt. Col. John N. Robinson, from Ft. Ben-
ning, Ga., July 5 to Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

(Please turn to Page 455)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Claude A. Swanson
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral William D. Leahy

January 20, 1938

Capt. William P. Gaddis, det. Nav. War
College, May; to 12th Nav. District, San Fran-
cisco.

Capt. Charles C. Soule, jr., det. chief of
staff, Cdt. 1st Naval Dist., Boston; to NYD.,
Boston, as Capt. of the Yard.

Lt. Comdr. Emmet P. Forrestel, det. Asst.
Nav. Attache, American Embassy, Rome, June
27; to command Cushing.

Lt. Comdr. Allen P. Mullinix, det. Aide and
Flag Secy. on staff, Cdr. Sqdn. 40-T, March
11; to Texas as gun. off.

Lt. Comdr. Maurice H. Stein, on disch.
trmt. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, to trmt.
nearest naval hospital in United States.

Lt. Comdr. Paul H. Wiedorn, to duty as
eng. off., Colorado.

Lt. Burrell C. Allen, jr., det. Nav. Trng.
Sta., San Diego, Feb.; to Nav. Sta., Guam.

Lt. Hubert W. Chandler, det. Bu. Nav.,
Navy Dept., May; to command Sands.

Lt. Robert A. Knapp, det. Idaho as asst.
eng. off.; to duty as eng. off., Idaho.

Lt. Marion N. Little, duty as asst. fire con-
trol off., Idaho.

Lt. Albert C. Murdaugh, duty as asst. fire
control off., Colorado.

Comdr. Guy B. McArthur, (MC), det. Nav.
Dispensary, Navy Dept., April; to Bu. M. &
S., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Howard H. Montgomery, (MC), det.
Bu. M. & S., Navy Dept., April; to Texas.

Lt. Louis M. Harris, (MC), det. Colorado,
Feb. 14; to Destroyer Div. 6.

Lt. (Jg) Shakeeb Ede, (MC), det. Nav. Med.
School, Wash.; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash.

Ch. Pharm. Martin Huff, det. Nav. Station,
Guam; to trmt. nearest naval hospital, Pacific

Coast.

Asiatic Orders, January 18, 1938
Lt. Comdr. Stanley M. Haight, det. CO,
(Continued on Next Page)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb
January 24, 1938

Maj. William P. Richards, Jan. 31, det. MB,
NS, Guam, to Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco.
Maj. Frank S. Gilman, Mar. 1, det. MD,
Idaho, to duty as Inspector-Instructor, 15th
Battalion, FMCR, Galveston, delay to Mar.
20, 1938.

Capt. Harry W. Gamble, AQM, Apr. 1,
det. Depot of Supplies, San Francisco, and
ordered to his home to retire June 1.

Capt. Lemuel A. Haslup, Feb. 1, det. MB,
Norfolk NYD., and ordered to his home to
retire on April 1.

Capt. Samuel S. Yeaton, Jan. 23, det. FMF,
MCB, San Diego, relieved from temporary
duty with Second Mar. Brig., Shanghai, and
ordered to duty at MB, Puget Sound NYD.,
via President Jefferson, sailing Yokohama,
Feb. 4, due Seattle Feb. 16.

Capt. Thomas M. Ryan, det. FMF, MCB,
San Diego, relieved temporary duty Second
Marine Brig., Shanghai, to MB, NS, Olongapo.

1st Lt. Marion A. Fawcett, orders to MB,
Quantico, modified, to MD, NP, NYD., Ports-
mouth, N. H., delay to Feb. 7.

1st Lt. Harold I. Larson, 2nd Lt. Lawrence
H. McCulley, Feb. 10, det. NAS, Pensacola, to
Aircraft One, 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB,
Quantico, delay thirty days.

Following officers were promoted to the
grades indicated on Jan. 14, by and with the
advice and consent of the Senate, with rank
from the dates shown opposite their names:

Capt. Albert J. Keller, Dec. 24, 1937.

Ch. Mar. Gnr. Glenn W. Black, Nov. 11, 1937.

Ch. Mar. Gnr. Tom Woody, Oct. 8, 1937.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Alden; to 16th Nav. Dist.
Lt. Comdr. Thomas Lee McCann, det. CO, Isabel; to CO, Alden.
Lt. Comdr. Peter M. Monecy, det. Pecos; to CO, Isabel.
Lt. Ralph L. Lovejoy, det. CO, Rec. Sta., Cavite; to Pecos.
Lt. Patrick Henry, Jr., det. Augusta; to VP-15 (Owl).
Lt. (jg) Reader C. Scott, det. Bulmer; to Receiving Ship at New York.
Lt. (jg) John B. Weeks, det. Asheville; to Receiving Ship at New York.
Lt. (jg) Frederick S. Steinke, det. Finch; to CO, Eagle 32.
Lt. (jg) Frederick J. Becton, det. Pope; to Rec. Ship at New York.
Lt. Comdr. Edward P. Kunkel, (MC), det. Marine Detachment, Pelping; to Nav. Hosp., Wash.
Lt. (jg) Joseph L. Parker, (DC), det. Black Hawk; to Receiving Ship at New York.
Lt. (jg) Gerald L. Parke, (DC), det. NYd., Cavite; to Black Hawk.
Lt. Comdr. Joseph M. Lieber, (SC), det. Nav. Sta., Olongapo; to 12th Nav. Dist.
Rad. Elec. Arvel B. Ward, det. Black Hawk; to Marine Detachment, Pelping.
Lt. Charles R. Carroll, to Augusta.
Lt. (jg) Edward W. Abbot, to Pope.
Lt. (jg) Kenneth Loveland, to Augusta.
Lt. (jg) Claude F. Bailey, to Finch.
Ena. Lynn G. Richards, to Augusta.
Lt. Comdr. Carl M. Dumbauld, (MC), to Augusta.
Lt. (jg) Stephen T. Kasper, (DC), to 10th Nav. Dist.
Lt. (jg) Edward C. Raffetto, (DC), to 16th Naval Dist.
Lt. Comdr. Harry F. Hake, (SC), to 16th Naval Dist.
Rad. Elec. Thomas J. Housh, to Black Hawk.
Rad. Elec. Redmond C. Carroll, to Canopus.

January 21, 1938

R. Adm. David M. LeBreton, det. chief of staff, and aide, C. in C. U. S. Flt., Jan. 29; to duty as Comdr. Yangtze Patrol.

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Capt. Henry D. Cooke, det. Capt. of Yard, and C. O., Receiving Sta., Boston, May 15; to home, relieved all active duty.

Capt. John H. S. Dessez, det. CO, Cincinnati, May 5; to Naval Academy.

Capt. Laurence H. McNair, det. chief of staff, Comdr. Destroyer Flotilla, 1 May; to instn. Nav. War College.

Capt. Howard D. Mcleary, det. 14th Nav. Dist., June; to NYd., Pearl Harbor, capt. of the Yard; and addl. duty as C. O., Receiving Station.

Capt. Stephen C. Rowan, det. as capt. of yard, NYd., Wash., May 15; to home, relieved all active duty.

Capt. James D. Willson, det. Capt. of Yard, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, June 29; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Pat Buchanan, det. 12th Nav. Dist., April; to West Virginia as exec. off.

Comdr. Lewis W. Comstock, det. O. in C., Retg. Trng. School, Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Jan. 15; to command Dobbin.

Comdr. Harry W. Hill, det. Nav. War College, May; to staff, C. in C., U. S. Flt.

Comdr. Albert E. Schrader, det. CO, Dunlap, March 5; to Nav. Attache and Nav. Attache for Air, American Embassy, Berlin.

Lt. Comdr. John P. Vetter, det. Nav. Academy, May; to command Perkins.

Lt. Comdr. Timothy F. Wellings, det. Idaho, May 1; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. Donald G. Beard, det. Nav. Research Lab., Anacostia, May; to cfo Boise and on bd. as comm. off. when comm.

Lt. Edward N. Dodson, Jr., det. Colorado, May 23; to Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport.

Lt. William Klaus, det. as Dist. Comm. Off., 7th Nav. Dist., Key West, June 1; to Utah as communication off.

Lt. Whitaker F. Riggs, Jr., det. Nav. Res. Educational Center, New Orleans, March; to Omaha as 1st Lt. and damage control off.

Lt. Olin P. Thomas, Jr., det. Oklahoma, April 30; to Nav. Ammun. Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada.

Lt. Elery A. Zehner, det. Resident Insp., Chgo., Branch Office of Chicago Dist., Milwaukee, June 1; to Dobbin.

Lt. (jg) Anthony C. Roessler, det. Arkansas, March 15; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

January 22, 1938

Comdr. Theodore E. Chandler, det. Asst. Nav. Attache, American Embassy, Paris, April 14; to command Clark.

Lt. Comdr. Ward C. Gilbert, det. CO, VF-6 (Yorktown), Jan.; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Howard L. Jennings, duty as CO, VF-6 (Yorktown), Jan.

Lt. Raleigh B. Miller, det. Lexington, April 30; to duty as Off. in Chgo., Navy Retg. Sta., Birmingham.

Lt. Comdr. Ray W. Hayworth (MC), det. Saratoga, Feb. 1; to Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Brooklyn.

Lt. Sol. B. Estes (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Newport, April 15; to resignation accepted effective June 15.

Lt. Comdr. Lorimer C. Graham (SC), det. Richmond, Feb.; to Norfolk NYd.

Lt. Claire C. Seabury (CEC), det. Navy Yard, Phila., Jan. or Feb.; to Bu. Y. & D., Navy Dept.

Mach. Clarence E. Johnson, det. Medusa; to San Francisco.

Mach. Earl V. May, det. Portland; to Houston.

Mach. William T. Miller, det. Mississippi; to Chester.

Rad. Elec. John R. True, det. California; to Asiatic Station.

Rad. Elec. William E. Young, det. Mississippi; to Idaho.

Ch. Carp. William R. Thomas, ors. Jan. 6 modified. To Norfolk NYd., instead NYd., Phila.

January 24, 1938

Comdr. Allan W. Ashbrook, det. Insp. of Ord. in Chgo., Naval Ammun. Depot, Mare Island, April; to command Erie.

Lt. Comdr. Richard W. Gruelick, on disch. trmt. Relief; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Lt. Comdr. Henry R. Herbst, det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk; to command Decatur.

Lt. Comdr. Stanley P. Patten, det. radio matl. officer, 12th Nav. Dist., NYd., Mare Island, March 1; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Comdr. John J. Pierpont, duty as exec. off., Charleston.

Lt. Wilkie H. Brereton, det. Hydro. Office, Navy Dept., March 1; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Benjamin S. Custer, det. VP-17 (Teal), Feb.; to California.

Lt. Lysle E. Ellis, ors. Jan. 15 modified. To Medusa; instead Nevada.

Lt. Francis Alan Ford, det. Oglala, April 15; to duty as Off. in Chgo., Navy Retg. Sta., Little Rock.

Lt. Arthur E. Looser, det. Mississippi, Jan. 29; to c. f. o. Sampson and on bd. as engr. off. when comm.

Lt. John E. Spahn, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, Feb. 26; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Clarence L. Winecoff, det. NYd., Boston,

Feb.; to Nav. Sta., Guam.

Lt. (jg) John H. Kaufman, det. Yorktown; to c. f. o. Enterprise and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Robert M. Milner, det. Vincennes; to Arizona.

Lt. (jg) Kinloch C. Walpole, det. Concord, Feb. 4; to command Eagle 19.

Lt. Comdr. Desse A. York (MC), det. Navy Retg. Sta., Portland; to Pensacola.

Comdr. William C. Wallace (SC), det. Colorado, Feb.; to Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept.

Ch. Gnr. John Larsen, det. Altair, Feb. 1; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor.

Mach. John I. Rustin, det. Yorktown; to c. f. o. Honolulu and on bd. when comm.

Elec. Maurice B. Ruegamer, det. Chester, Feb. 1; to Subm. Base, New London.

Ch. Carp. William E. Fitzgerald, det. Medusa; to Flt. Air Base, Coco Solo.

January 25, 1938

Capt. John S. Abbott, det. as Capt. of Yard, NYd., Charleston, June 29; to home, relieved all active duty.

Capt. John S. Barlecon, det. CO, Arkansas March 16; to chief of staff & aide, Cdt. 1st Nav. Dist., Boston.

Capt. Harvey Delano, det. CO, Idaho Feb. 10; to duty as Supervisor of Harbor of New York.

Capt. Olaf M. Hustvedt, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., May or June; to command Detroit.

Capt. Ralph A. Koch, det. CO, Seattle June 29; to home, relieved all active duty.

Capt. John W. Rankin, det. Chief of staff, Cdt. 16th Nav. Dist., April or May; to cfo Phoenix & in command when comm.

Capt. Alexander S. Wadsworth, ors. Jan. 13 revoked. Det. Nav. Oper. Base, Norfolk, April; to command Whitney.

Capt. Newton H. White, Jr., det. Carrier Div. 2, March 1; to cfo Enterprise & command when comm.

Comdr. Virgil C. Griffin, Jr., det. CO, Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, Feb. 15; to Carrier Div. 2.

Comdr. Van Leer Kirkman, det. Chicago May or June; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. Percy K. Robottom, det. 12th Nav. Dist., June; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Francis X. McInerney, det. Concord June 1; to staff, Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lt. Llyod J. S. Aitkens, det. Ramapo March 12; to duty as Asst. in Chgo., Navy Retg. Sta., Minneapolis.

Lt. Leon J. Barbot, det. Nokomis Feb. 2; to Bushnell.

Lt. Charles B. Beasley, det. 9th Nav. Dist., in May; to Dallas as exec. off.

Lt. Clayton C. Marcy, det. VS-3 (Saratoga) Jan.; to Saratoga.

Lt. (jg) Charles H. Becker, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Jan. 8; to New York.

Lt. (jg) John W. Chittenden, det. Nav. Sta., Guam; to NYd., Puget Sound.

Lt. (jg) Nicholas A. Lidstone, det. Gold Star; to 13th Nav. District, Seattle.

Lt. Comdr. Louis E. FitzSimons (MC), det. Pensacola; continue trmt. Relief.

Lt. Comdr. Benjamin W. Gaines (MC), det. Nav. Ord. Plant, S. Charleston; to Navy Retg. Sta., Indianapolis.

Lt. (jg) Lloyd W. Thomas (DC), ors. Jan. 10 to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, revoked.

Det. instn. Nav. Dental School Feb. 8; to duty Nav. Dental School, Wash.

Lt. (jg) Raymond L. Abrahamson (SC), det. Destroyer Div. 22; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

January 26, 1938

Capt. Ross S. Culp, det. as Cdr. Subm. Sqdn. 4, June; to duty as Retg. Insp., Western Div., San Francisco.

Capt. Mark L. Hersey, Jr., det. Cdt. Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, June; to command Raleigh.

Capt. Fred F. Rogers, det. CO, Texas, June; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport.

Comdr. Lyl A. Davidson, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, June; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport.

Comdr. Howard S. Jeans, det. staff Cdr. Aircraft, Battle Force, Jan. 29; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept. Ors. Dec. 8 revoked.

Comdr. Howard K. Lewis, det. Insp. of Ord. in Chgo., Nav. Ammun. Depot, Iona Island, March 8; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. James A. Logan, det. Cdr. Destroyer Div. 4, April 30; to command Cincinnati.

Comdr. Albert H. Rooks, det. CO, Phelps May or June; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport.

Lt. Comdr. Edwin D. Graves, det. CO, Waters April; to duty as Nav. Attache, & Nav. attache for Air, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

Lt. Comdr. Philip G. Nichols, det. Vincennes April or May; to command Waters.

Lt. Joseph P. Canty, det. CO, Eagle Feb. 19; to Gold Star.

Lt. Walter S. Ginn, det. Bushnell Feb. 4; to Oglala.

Lt. Malcolm D. MacGregor, det. 12th Nav. Dist., Feb.; to Ramapo as engr. off.

Lt. (jg) John L. Chew, det. Neches June; to instn. Naval Academy.

Ena. Louis M. Detweiler (SC), det. Altair Jan.; to Destroyer Div. 22.

Ch. Bosn. Charles B. Parr, det. Keosauqua Jan. 19; to temp. duty Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor.

Ch. Pay Ck. Charles P. Doughty, det. Medusa March 1; to Receiving Sta., Boston.

Ch. Pay Ck. Arthur Lyell, det. Naval Academy Feb.; to cfo Boise & on bd. when comm.

Ch. Pay Ck. Walter W. Metcalf, det. NYd., Wash., Feb.; to Medusa.

Ch. Carp. George D. Barringer, det. Indianapolis Feb. 2; to Oklahoma.

ASIATIC ORDERS

Lt. Comdr. Joseph C. Hubbard, det. CO, Peary; to Nav. Exam. Board, Navy Dept.

Lt. Arthur F. Anders, det. Panay; to trmt. 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Thomas T. Beattie, det. CO, Bittern; to CO, Peary.

Lt. Buell F. Grandt, to duty Yangtze Patrol.

Lt. Robert W. Cavenagh, det. S-39; to S-37.

Lt. Samuel G. Fuqua, det. Peary; to CO, Bittern.

Lt. George K. G. Relly, det. Sacramento; to 3rd Nav. Dist.

Lt. Paul G. Wrenn, to duty Black Hawk.

Lt. (jg) William A. Brackett, to duty Augusta.

Lt. (jg) Thomas E. Chambers, det. Canopus; to Dest. Sqdn. 5.

Lt. (jg) John W. Geist, det. Panay; to trmt. 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) James E. Smith, to Destroyer Sqdn. 5.

Ena. John C. Morgan, det. Tulsa; to Dest. Sqdn. 5.

Lt. Edward G. Kenney (MC), det. Tulsa; to 2nd Marine Brigade, Shanghai.

Lt. William L. Knickerbocker (SC), det. Destroyer Div. 13; to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. John T. Smith (MC), det. Sacramento; to Receiving Ship at New York.

Lt. (jg) William R. New (MC), det. 2nd Marine Brigade; to Tulsa.

Ena. Charles S. Sharrocks (SC), det. 16th Nav. Dist.; to Destroyer Div. 13.

Gnr. Oscar G. Urquhart, det. 16th Nav. Dist.; to Pigeon.

Pay Ck. Charles F. Ueltzen, to 13th Nav. Dist., Seattle.

CPO Transfers

Joseph A. Bakota, CPhM, Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, to Medical Supply Depot.

Paul N. Baldwin, CEM, RS, Norfolk, Va. to Comdrilldet.

John O. Barnes, CTC, USS New York, to Combaforce.

Nelson W. Blackledge, CWT, USS Texas, to USS Umpqua.

John B. Broberg, CBM, USS Arkansas, to NTS, Great Lakes, Ill.

Elmer E. Brown, CMM, USS Bobolink, to RS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lawrence R. Brown, ACMM, NAS, San Diego, to VP Squadron Two.

John W. Calder, CPrtr, USS Oklahoma, to NRBU, New York, N. Y.

Eugene E. Carl, CQM, Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., to RS, Norfolk, Va.

Delbert W. Chapman, CPhM, Twelfth District, to USS Argonne.

Clifford L. Clarke, ACMM, NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to VP Squadron Nine.

Benjamin A. Dawson, CWT, USS Flusser, to RS, Norfolk, Va.

George V. Dunn, CTC, USS Wyoming, to NTS, Newport, R. I.

Alfred A. Elder, ACMM, USS New Mexico, to NAS Norfolk, Va.

Frank J. Emmett, ACMM, USS Mississippi, to NAS, Norfolk, Va.

Alexander E. Hausman, ACMM, USS Saratoga, to NAS, Norfolk, Va.

Homer L. Hays, CSK, USS Richmond, to NRBU, New York, N. Y.

Lonnie O. Holbrook, CMM, NTS, Norfolk, Va., to USS Sirius.

George F. Huxtable, CSM, USS Ramapo, to RS, Cavite, P. I.

Harl K. Jones, CTM, RS, San Diego, to USS Maury.

Wales C. Jones, CWT, RS, Washington, D. C., to USS Savannah.

Harlan P. Josselyn, ACMM, NAS, Lakehurst, N. J., to VJ Squadron One.

Alvin R. Kall, ACCM, VB Squadron Five, to USS Savannah.

Simon D. Kammrath, ACMM(NAP), VP Squadron Seven, to NAS, San Diego.

Michael Klobucher, CPhM, USS Arctic, to Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.

Henry J. Kunder, ACCM, USS Ranger, to NAS, Norfolk, Va.

Herbert Lemons, ACMM, VP Squadron 14, to USS Savannah.

Joseph A. McGrane, CBM, USS Tuscaloosa, to NRS, Little Rock.

(Continued on Next Page)

CPO Transfers

(Continued from Preceding Page)

William W. Measick, CMM, USS Wyoming, to RS, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mathew D. Mountain, CPHM, MB, Quantico, Va., to FMF, Quantico, Va.
 Elmer L. Payne, ACMM(NAP), USS Reina Mercedes to VT Squadron Six.
 Elden V. Peninger, CPHM, Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, to USS Argonne.
 John T. Philpy, CWT, USS New York, to NRS, Salt Lake City.
 Joseph R. Reilly, CPHM, USS Cormorant, to RS, Washington, D. C.
 Robert C. Rice, CWT, USS Umpqua, to USS Texas.
 Herbert L. Robertson, CGM, USS Ralph Talbot, to RS, San Diego.
 Charles J. Ross, CPHM, Medical Sup. Dep., to FMF, Quantico, Va.
 Demaine D. Russell, CSK, USS Louisville, to NRBu, New York, cancelled.
 Ernest C. Sealskin, CMM, RS, Philadelphia, Pa., to Comdrilldet.
 Felix W. Senkowski, CBM, USS Brooklyn, to USS Honolulu.
 Lester Spenader, CMM, RS, Norfolk, Va., to USS Acushnet.
 Henry H. Spoo, CWT, RS, San Francisco, to NRS, Los Angeles.
 William S. Weeks, CPHM, USS Perry, to Twelfth Naval District.
 Cecil E. Wright, CMM, NRS, Richmond, Va., to Comdrilldet.

Coast Guard Orders

Secretary of the Treasury

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard

Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche

Lt. (jg) D. M. Morrison, detached Pontchartrain, effective on day prior departure that vessel for Ice Patrol duty, and assigned Northland as engineer officer.

Boatswain Wallace Macdonald, detached Ft. Trumbull Training Station, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective Feb. 1, 1938.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 453)

Lt. Col. Bollos E. Brewer, from Lexington, Ky., Aug. 1 to 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
 Maj. Adrian R. Brian, from Philippine Dept. to Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.
 Maj. Richard O. Bassett, Jr., from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., March 15, to Univ. of Nevada, Reno.
 Maj. Modesto E. Rodriguez, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to 65th Inf., Puerto Rico, sail N. Y. Feb. 1.
 Maj. Arthur G. Hutchinson, prior orders from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Univ. of Ga., Athens, Ga., July 1 amended to take effect June 1.
 Maj. David R. Kerr, from Brooklyn, N. Y., March 1, to Univ. of Dayton, Ohio.
 Maj. Emil W. Leard, from Washington, D. C., to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., sail N. Y. June 10 for San Francisco.
 Maj. Robert H. Lord, from Washington, D. C., June 29, to 26th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.
 Capt. Julian E. Raymond, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., upon completion of course, to Army War College, Ft. Humphreys, D. C.
 Capt. Harvey T. Morgan, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y. April 19.
 Capt. Nelson I. Fooks, prior orders from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to Philippine Dept. revoked.
 Capt. Earl L. Scott, prior orders to Panama Canal Dept., amended to sail Charleston, S. C., Mar. 3.
 1st Lt. Forrest Caraway, from Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, to duty as student in 1938-1939 regular course, Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.
 1st Lt. Paul W. Caraway, assigned to Ft. Douglas, Utah, on return from China, to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y., instead.
 Following officers have been placed on detached officers' list: Col. William J. McCaughey, Col. Noble J. Wiley, Maj. Gustav A. M. Anderson, Maj. Charles O. Ashton, Maj. Meri L. Broderick, Maj. Arthur S. Champeny, Maj. William F. Dalton, Maj. William W. Eagles, Maj. John H. Elson, Maj. Leo J. Farrell, Maj. Arthur Floyd, Maj. Chauncey H. Hayden, Maj. John H. Hildring, Maj. Samuel F. Howard, Maj. Thomas G. Jenkins, Maj. Walter R. Mann, Maj. Marvin W. Marsh, Maj. Floyd Marshall, Maj. Peter G. Marshall, Jr., Maj. LeRoy W. Nichols, Maj. Elbert A. Nostrand, Maj. Graema G. Parks, Maj. Erie O. Randall, Maj. John W. Thompson, Maj. Russell C. Throckmorton, Capt. Jasper E. Brady, 2d. Capt. Josiah T. Dalbey, Capt. Wilbur J. Fox, Capt. George F. Herbert, Capt. Carley L. Marshall, Capt. Thomas W. Roane, Capt. Carl H. Starrett.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC.

Col. Walter H. Frank (Lt. Col.), from Long Island, N. Y., to Langley, Md., Va.
 Maj. John R. Drumm (Capt.), from Langley, Md., Va., to Middletown Air Depot, Pa.
 Following from present duty, Ala., to ACTS, Maxwell Fld., Ala., for duty as student in 1938-1939 course: Maj. James C. Cluck (Capt.), Maj. Fred C. Nelson (Capt.), 1st Lt. Robert E. L. Choate, 1st Lt. Carl H. Storrie.

Capt. Milton J. Smith, from Schoen Fld., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to duty as student at ACTS, 1938-1939 course, Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Capt. George W. McGregor, from Bolling Fld., D. C., June 12, to duty as student in ACTS, 1938-1939 course, Maxwell Fld., Ala.

1st Lt. Donald D. Arnold, from Hawaiian Dept., to Randolph Fld., Tex.

1st Lt. William M. Canterbury, from Philippine Dept., to Randolph Fld., Tex.

1st Lt. William L. Lee, from Philippine Dept., to Kelly Fld., Tex.

1st Lt. Edward H. Porter, from Philippine Dept., to Kelly Fld., Tex.

1st Lt. William C. Sams, prior orders from Hawaiian Dept., to Randolph Fld., Ala., amended to duty as student in the 1938-1939 course at ACTS, Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Following from station indicated after his name to duty as a student at the ACTS, 1938-1939 course, Maxwell Fld., Ala.:

Maj. Rowland C. W. Blessley (Capt.), Washington, D. C.

Maj. Edmund P. Gaines (Capt.), Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Maj. Harvey H. Holland (Capt.), Langley Fld., Va.

Maj. Oakley G. Kelly (Capt.), Fairfield Air Depot, Dayton, Ohio.

Maj. William M. Lanagan (Capt.), Chanute Fld., Ill.

Maj. Frederick D. Lynch (Capt.), Ft. Sill, Okla.

Maj. James A. Mollison (Capt.), Washington, D. C.

Maj. Edward M. Morris (Capt.), Barksdale Fld., La.

Maj. Elmer D. Perrin (Capt.), Duncan Fld., San Antonio, Tex.

Maj. Leo F. Post (Capt.), Mitchel Fld., New York.

Maj. Henry H. Rely (Capt.), Harrisburg, Pa.

Maj. William B. Souza (Capt.), Washington, D. C.

Maj. Donald G. Stitt (Capt.), Chanute Fld., Ill.

Maj. Otto G. Trunk Langley Fld., Va.

Maj. Ralph B. Walker (Capt.), Fairfield, O.

Maj. James A. Woodruff (Capt.), Wright Fld., Dayton, O.

Capt. Walter G. Bryte, Jr., Kelly Fld., Tex.

Capt. Arthur L. Bump, Jr., Bolling Fld., D. C.

Capt. Charles P. Cabell, Randolph Fld., Tex.

Capt. Carl J. Crane, Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio.

Capt. James K. DeArmond, Mitchel Fld., New York.

Capt. John P. Doyle, Jr., Mitchel Fld., New York.

Capt. Samuel R. Harris, Jr., Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio.

Capt. Glen C. Jamison, Kelly Fld., Tex.

Capt. Alfred H. Johnson, Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio.

Capt. John N. Jones, Mitchel Fld., New York.

Capt. Walter S. Lee, Randolph Fld., Tex.

Capt. John H. McCormick, Langley Fld., Va.

Capt. Kenneth P. McNaughton, Randolph Fld., Tex.

Capt. Charles G. Percy, Barksdale Fld., La.

Capt. Hugh P. Rush, Chanute Fld., Ill.

Capt. Allen R. Springer, Langley Fld., Va.

(Please turn to Page 458)

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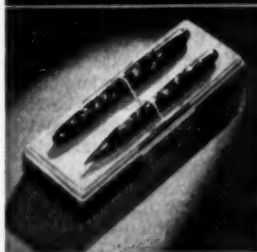
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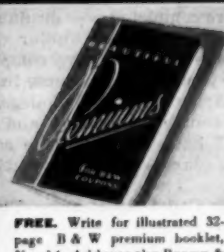
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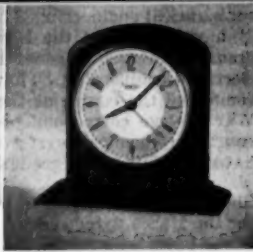
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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Wearing of Army Blue Uniform—The 1938 graduating class at the United States Military Academy will be the first class since the World War the members of which will be required to purchase blue dress uniforms in addition to the service uniform. This was announced in Circular No. 4 issued last Saturday.

In addition to buying the new blue dress uniform by next October, many officers of the Army stationed at Southern posts will have to provide themselves with white uniforms. This is because local commanders "where climatic conditions warrant," may, after Oct. 1, required the wearing of the white uniform.

Circular No. 4, issued Jan. 22 in conformity with the announcement published in the Army and Navy Journal last week, reads as follows.

"1.—Uniform, blue dress (advance announcement).—1. On or before October 1, 1938, all officers of the Regular Army assigned to, or on duty with, Regular Army troops or stationed at Regular Army posts within the continental limits of the United States, except those who on that date are under orders for overseas service, will provide themselves with the blue dress uniform (including the dress belt for full dress wear or when under arms). For specifications see Circulars Nos. 7, 19, and 21, W.D., 1937. Other Regular Army officers will procure this uniform upon reporting for duty with Regular Army troops or for station at a Regular Army post within the continental limits of the United States.

"2. After October 1, 1938, the olive-drab service uniform will no longer be considered a dress uniform for officers. The blue dress uniform, or white uniforms where climatic conditions warrant, will be prescribed for general wear after retreat by all officers stationed or on duty as stated in paragraph 1. Other authorized blue uniforms may also be worn at appropriate social functions.

"3. The members of the 1938 class at the United States Military Academy will provide themselves with the blue dress uniform (including the dress belt) and a service uniform, including an overcoat of the present specifications. In this connection, attention is invited to Section I, Circular No. 2, W.D., 1938."

Circular No. 2, referred to above, is the one authorizing trousers instead of breeches in certain arms and services.

Analysis of Selections for Commanders—President Franklin Delano Roosevelt last week approved the recommendation of the Junior Selection Board of the Navy for the promotion of ninety-three Lieutenant Commanders to the grade of Commander.

The Board met Jan. 10, and on Monday, Jan. 24, submitted its findings to the President. Considered by the Navy Department to be one of the most important Selection Boards ever to meet, the members of the body were required to make a thorough study of the "hump" in the grade of Lieutenant Commander occasioned by the Commissioning of warrant officers, petty officers and Naval Reservists during the World War, and to devise a means of freeing the flow of promotion.

One of the most unusual features of this board was the fact that it "picked-up" 10 officers who had previously been passed over and designated them for promotion.

In all, the board considered 249 officers for promotion. The board was authorized to select 75 officers for promotion to fill vacancies, and in returning its findings the board also recommended for promotion 18 officers who were, or will become, extra numbers in grade. There were 22 officers who could be selected as extra numbers, eight academy men and 14 non-graduates. Six graduates and 12 non-graduates were placed on the promotion list.

The non-graduates group considered for the first time included 112 officers of whom 29 were selected, including the 12 extra numbers. Of the officers competing for vacancies, i.e., excluding extra numbers, 17 were picked out of a total of 98, or a percentage of 17%.

In this group, it is contended that the majority were passed over because of age. The group averaged from 45 to 47 years of age. The officers selected were apparently chosen because of their excellent records and outstanding abilities in their special fields. Officials at the Navy Department appeared satisfied that the selection board had done a good job of clearing the stagnation of promotion that was imminent.

A total of 137 graduates of the Naval Academy were considered for promotion, including 62 officers who had already been passed over by one board. Of these passed over officers, 10 were selected, about one out of every six.

A break-down of Annapolis graduates selected reveals that 54 out of 74 officers considered for the first time were selected. Eliminating extra numbers, 48 graduates of 66 considered were placed on the promotion, for a percentage of 72%.

The board completed selection of the class of 1918, and went 24 numbers into the class of 1919. This selection board was faced with the most serious task, although there still remains another group of non-Naval Academy men to be considered.

Opinion in Washington is that the board was not nearly as drastic as might have been expected if the selection system had not been under such severe fire in Congress.

Among the qualifications of the 10 officers picked up, 4 are qualified to command submarines, three are qualified aviators, two have completed the Naval War College Junior Course, four have completed the course in submarine instruction, one has completed the post-graduate course in mechanical engineering, two are qualified interpreters, one has completed the course in chemical warfare and one has completed the Naval War College correspondence course in strategy and tactics.

Of the other officers selected, excluding the extra numbers, 14 are qualified to command submarines, 19 are qualified aviators, 5 qualified for lighter than air, 2 are interpreters, 1 holds a masters license, 5 have completed the postgraduate course in aeronautical engineering, 3 have completed post graduate courses in international law, 21 have completed the Naval War College Junior Course, 6 have completed post graduate courses in general line duties, 7 have completed post graduate courses in electrical engineering, 30 have completed the course in submarine instruction, one has completed the course at the Army Industrial College, 33 have completed the Naval War College correspondence course in strategy and tactics, 5 have completed the course in chemical warfare, 3 have completed the course in torpedo instruction, 7 have completed post graduate courses in communication engineering.

Shortage of Air Corps Flying Cadet Applicants—There are 232 unfilled vacancies for the March flying cadet class at the Air Corps Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex. Plans have been made to admit 344 flying cadets to this class, and but 112 qualified candidates thus far have been authorized to enlist for it.

Brig. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Assistant Chief of Air Corps, in discussing the shortage

of flying cadet applicants, stated:

"Only yesterday an airline executive told me that he would take fifty co-pilots for his airline at once if he could get them, at a beginning salary of \$200 per month with assured promotion and salary increases. He expressed a desire for men who have graduated from our flying school and who have completed the flying service in our squadrons.

"It must be that young college graduates in this country do not know of the opportunity available to them of obtaining flying instruction in one of the finest flying schools in the world followed by two to five years active duty in our tactical units, otherwise undoubtedly we would be flooded by applications. Not only are our flying cadets given instruction free and furnished food, shelter and clothing while learning, but they are paid \$75 per month while in the school and the pay of flying lieutenants while in our squadrons."

Army Air Corps officials pointed out that men between the ages of 21 and 26, possessing two years' college education, or who are able to pass an examination which requires the equivalent, and who can pass the physical examination are admitted to the Air Corps Training Center, San Antonio, Tex. Application blanks are obtainable by writing to the nearest Army Corps Area headquarters or to the Chief of Air Corps, Washington, D. C.

There is less competition for admission to the March class, officials pointed out, than to subsequent classes during the year after June graduations from the colleges make many more applicants available.

City Fire Departments and War Defense—Fire chiefs throughout the country are giving thought to the problem that would confront them in event of war and the consequent aerial bombardment of towns and cities. John J. McElligott, fire chief and commissioner of New York City, and I. H. Case, vice president and general manager of *Fire Engineering*, presented a most interesting paper at a meeting of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, which doubtless has stimulated considerable thought and planning by other chiefs. "Obviously," they pointed out in their paper, "any plan that may be made to handle war emergencies can also be made to function effectively in other major catastrophes such as earthquakes and floods, and this in itself is reason enough to get going without further delay. Our normal fire-fighting experience has taught us that it is safer to be prepared for the things that don't happen, than be unprepared for the things that do."

"If war strikes," the paper stated, "large and small cities alike which include in their boundaries important military objectives, such as industrial plants engaged in the manufacture of munitions and other military supplies, will most likely be the first to be attacked from the air. Thus, very few communities other than those strictly residential in character can expect any immunity from incendiary and explosive bombs. Numerous fires occurring at the same time, disabled water supply and power plants, interruption of all means of communication, roads made impassable, and tottering building walls, are some of the things that may happen to greatly intensify the general fire hazard. Poison gas attacks in densely populated areas is another factor to reckon with, even though military experts seem to agree that this danger is more psychological than real, since it can readily be overcome by instructing the populace in the simple precautions necessary. But even here the fire service will likely have to play a part."

Health of the Army—The Monthly Review of the Health of the Army for the five weeks ended Oct. 29, 1937, shows that for the United States admissions to sick report for all causes were at a lower rate than during any preceding month of the year. The rate for diseases, notwithstanding a slight increase in that for communicable diseases. Injuries were responsible for slightly over 20 percent of the admissions. The injury rate was highest in the Sixth Corps Area, lowest in the Fourth. The increase in communicable diseases which did occur was chiefly that of the respiratory group.

There were no serious outbreaks of contagious diseases in any station. Malaria was reported in the Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Corps Areas, 13 of the 16 cases having occurred in the Fourth Corps Area. The venereal disease rate was slightly higher than in September; the highest rate was in the Fourth Corps Area. The stations reporting large numbers of cases were Ft. Sam Houston 64, Ft. Benning 38, and Ft. Sill 20. Some of the increase in the venereal rate is attributable to the inclusion of cases of syphilis which have been under treatment for long periods but which a search of records has shown to have been hitherto unreported. The Surgeon General's Office is attempting to secure a more complete reporting of syphilis and reporting which will give information in greater detail about the cases. An attempt is being made to have the specific nature of the lesions stated when cases are reported as primary, secondary, and tertiary syphilis. Many reports are received with no other notation than that there were positive results obtained in laboratory examinations. When syphilis is present and the stage thereof is definitely stated, the character and location of the lesions should be given.

Travel of Navy Dependents—Opposition was expressed this week by the Navy Department to Representative Izac's bill to provide travel allowances for the families of Navy and Marine Corps enlisted men to their homes upon retirement or transfer to the Fleet Reserve.

No opinion as to the merits of the bill was expressed by Acting Secretary of the Navy in his report to the House Naval Committee, he merely reciting that the measure is not in accord with the program of the President. It would cost \$525,000 per year, he estimated.

To Launch New Destroyer—The new United States Destroyer "Maury" will be launched on February 14, 1938, at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, San Francisco, the Maury is a sister ship to the Destroyer McCall launched November 20, 1937, at the same plant.

These two ships together with two more, the Gridley and Craven previously built at the Company's Fore River Plant at Quincy, Mass., represent the latest practice in destroyer design.

The Maury is of the 1500 ton standard displacement class, her length on the water line is 334 feet and her extreme breadth is 35 feet, 6 inches. This class of ship is distinguished by the presence of only one smoke stack and a forecastle deck in contrast to the four stacks and flush deck of the war-time destroyers.

The sponsor of the Maury is Miss Virginia Lee Maury Werth of Pikeville, Maryland. Miss Werth is the great granddaughter of Commander Mathew Fontaine Maury, one of the Navy's most noted navigators, for whom the vessel is named.

Far Eastern Military Situation—Based on that part of the Lunghai Railroad line from Kaifeng to Haichow, its terminus on the coast of the Yellow Sea, some 400,000 Chinese troops, aided by weather conditions unfavorable to any offensive operation, have continued to prevent any further material movement of the two Japanese forces attempting to advance from both the north and the south and effect contact with each other.

Additional Japanese troops which have landed at Tsingtao in the Shantung province are reported advancing to the southwest. The Japanese columns based on Tsinan which are endeavoring to advance to the south are reported at Tenghsien, immediately north of the Chinese prepared defenses along the Lunghai Railroad, and also at Chuhsien, a town 50 miles from Jihchao on the coast but some 70 miles to the northeast of the Lunghai Railroad. This latter movement is probably being made in conjunction with the southwest advance of the newly-landed troops at Tsingtao. The total number of Japanese engaged in these northern operations is about 70,000.

The position of the Japanese advance north from Nanking remains at the towns of Kaishan on the Tsinpu Railroad and Kaoyu on the Grand Canal. These places are about 120 miles from the Lunghai Railroad. About 60,000 Japanese troops have been employed in this two-column advance, separated laterally by a distance of seventy miles, within which lies the large Lakes Paoying and Hungtze.

The Chinese opposition to the Japanese, in addition to the action of the troops opposing these northern and southern operations in Shantung and Kiangsu provinces, has consisted of guerilla attacks near Hangchow and Wuhu as well as continued raids by General Chu Teh in Shansi province against Japanese lines of communications.

In South China, continued air attacks have been made against objectives on roads and railways leading into Canton.

Air Corps Technical School Opens at Lowry Field, Denver—The War Department issued orders Jan. 27 for the immediate opening of the new branch of the Air Corps Technical School at Lowry Field, Denver, Col. Army personnel for staff and faculty to be moved to the new school consists of 10 officers and 93 enlisted men from Chanute Field, Rantou, Illinois, and 31 enlisted men from Langley Field, Virginia.

The school will commence its operations as soon as the operating personnel and students arrive. Ten officers and 141 enlisted men who have been undergoing instruction at Chanute Field will be transferred at once to the new school where they will continue their instruction as students. So far they have completed about half of their required course which will end early in June. The number of students to be ordered there for the 1939 school year will be considerably larger. The present capacity of Chanute Field will be maintained.

The school will be commanded by Col. Junius W. Jones, who will be stationed at Lowry Field in the future. The school will operate as a branch of the Chanute Field Technical School, under the command of Col. Gerald C. Brant, who is under orders to proceed to Chanute Field from Langley Field on March 1, 1938.

For some time the expansion of the Air Corps Technical School has been planned in order to meet the increasing demand for Air Corps specialists and craftsmen, due to the greater complexity and large numbers of modern military aircraft which the Air Corps is now receiving.

In planning the expansion of the facilities for training Air Corps technical personnel, both officer and enlisted, it was found advisable to establish this auxiliary branch school at Lowry Field, located six miles southeast of Denver, Colorado. The instruction for photographers and armorers heretofore accomplished at Chanute Field, will, hereafter, be done at this new branch.

Navy Engineer Corps Notes—Comdr. Carl A. Trexel (CEC) USN, has been detached from duty as Project Manager of the Marine Corps Facilities Section, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, and assigned to duty as Design Manager, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington.

Lt. Claire C. Seabury (CEC) USN, has been ordered detached from duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and to duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington. Lt. Seabury has been authorized to delay until February 15, 1938, in reporting.

Inspect Mechanized Cavalry Activities at Fort Knox—Senator Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia, Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach of Washington, Senator Harry Truman of Missouri, and Senator Joseph J. Guffey of Pennsylvania joined the Honorable Marvin McIntyre, Secretary to The President, in a visit to Fort Knox, Kentucky, last Saturday.

The distinguished guests were met at Tip Top by Brigadier General Daniel Van Voorhis, commanding the Seventh Cavalry Brigade and the Post of Fort Knox, and by Troop A, 1st Cavalry, which escorted them to Post Headquarters. Here a gun salute was fired by Battery A, 68th Field Artillery.

The Washington officials made an inspection of the areas of the 1st Cavalry, 13th Cavalry, 68th Field Artillery, 12th Observation Squadron, and then viewed the barracks of these organizations. At 2:30 P.M. they witnessed a Review of the Seventh Cavalry Brigade (Mechanized) in which 250 vehicles participated. After the review they were taken for a ride in combat cars of Troop B, 13th Cavalry, cross country in the vicinity of Wilson Road.

During the afternoon the party was taken through the United States Bullion Depository by Mr. R. J. Van Horne. At 3:30 P.M. the visitors assembled at the Commanding General's Quarters for the return trip to Louisville.

Propose Special Pension for Admiral Hobson's Widow—A bill has been introduced in the House to authorize payment of a pension of \$100 a month to Mrs. Grizelda Hall Hobson, widow of Rear Adm. Richmond P. Hobson. At present, according to the author of the bill, Representative Jarman, D. of Ala., Mrs. Hobson is receiving \$30 a month from the Veterans Administration, under the general law as a widow of a Spanish-American War widow. Congressman Jarman declares that he is pressing the matter "not only because of Admiral Hobson's sinking of the Merrimac, but because of his later service to his country, in Congress and generally." Admiral Hobson, it will be recalled, resigned from the Navy after the Spanish War and subsequently served as a member of Congress from his home

state of Alabama, and was active in the anti-narcotic and prohibition movements. He was made a rear admiral on the retired list of the Navy by special act of Congress two years ago. The bill for Mrs. Hobson's benefit has been referred to the House Pensions Committee, where action is unlikely under the committee's policy against reporting any individual pension bills, adopted because of the President's repeated vetoes of such measures.

Youth in Academy Superintendencies—Publication this week in the syndicated column, "Washington Merry-Go-Round," of the allegation that other Navy Admirals are "sore" because President Roosevelt directed that Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, former White House Aide, be made superintendent of the Naval Academy, brought forth a response from the President that the appointment was made as the result of a policy to put younger officers in as superintendents of the service academies.

In response to a query as to the truth of the allegation concerning Admiral Brown's appointment, the President told the newspaper men that some time ago he was talking to Army men on the subject of Academy superintendents and that they expressed a belief that younger officers should be made superintendents. The Army, he said, showed a fine spirit in carrying this policy out in the appointment of Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict as superintendent of the Military Academy. When the subject of the Annapolis vacancy came up, he said, he told the Navy of the Army's attitude and suggested that they, too, should appoint a younger officer with some service ahead of him instead of his whole active career behind him. The appointment of Admiral Brown resulted, he said. Undoubtedly some of the older Admirals don't agree with the idea, he said, but it is a fait accompli.

General Benedict and Admiral Brown will each be 56 years old in April.

Commands New Carrier—Capt. Newton H. White, USN, was designated by the Navy Department this week to command the new aircraft carrier Enterprise when that vessel is commissioned. The Enterprise is building at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., and on Jan. 1 was reported as being 94.6 per cent. complete in hull and 93.6 complete in machinery. The construction report of that date estimates that she will be completed by May 12, although there is a notation that some delay may be involved.

Captain White was born in Wales, Tenn., in August 1885, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1903. He has qualified as a naval aviator, and served in various staff posts in the fleet.

Air Corps Exhibit—The Army Air Corps is to be well represented at the International Air Show being held in Chicago Jan. 28 to Feb. 6. Nine bays or approximately 5,000 square feet of the huge International Amphitheatre Building have been allotted for Air Corps exhibits. Among the most important of these are two airplanes and an autogiro. The airplanes are an attack and a pursuit of the most recent types. The autogiro is one which is being studied by the Air Corps services for determination of its military value. A platform will be erected over the fuselage of the A-18 so that visitors may have opportunity to view the interior with its myriad instruments and other items of equipment.

Besides the airplanes there will be an exhibit of bombs in sizes from 17 pounds to 4,000 pounds. Thirty and .50 caliber aircraft machine guns and a 37 mm. aircraft cannon will also be shown. An engine has been sectionalized and motivated for the information of visitors. This will offer an interesting study in progress when compared with the Wright Brothers' original 4-cylinder engine which will be placed near it. The most modern types of two- and three-bladed propellers and a nine-lens aerial camera and prints will be outstanding items of interest. Two transparency cabinets will present all the newest types of military airplanes. Each cabinet contains 24 views. Moving pictures of Air Corps activities with sound comments by Lowell Thomas and other commentators will be shown twice a day.

Lloyd Fisher of the Army Aeronautical Museum, A. W. Knisley, W. F. Zwick, D. J. Fogel and G. P. Savage will be on duty from Wright Field. E. L. Noonan of the Curtiss Company will supervise the setting up of the Curtiss attack airplane in the exhibit building after it has flown to Chicago.

New C. in C. US to take over—The Navy Department announced this week that the shifts of United States Fleet commands will occur at San Diego and San Pedro, Calif., Saturday morning January 29, 1938.

Aboard the USS Pennsylvania at San Pedro, at 10:45 a. m. Pacific Time, Admiral Claude C. Bloch, USN, will relieve Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, USN, as Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet. Flag officers of the Fleet, with their aides and commanding officers of ships will be present during the ceremony.

Upon relinquishing command, Admiral Hepburn, who has served as Commander-in-Chief since June 24, 1936, will direct that his flag be hauled down, a salute of 17 guns will be fired and his four star flag will be hauled down with the last gun. Admiral Bloch will read his orders from the Navy Department to command the Fleet. He will direct that his flag be hoisted and a salute of 17 guns will be fired. Admiral Bloch has held the rank of Admiral since January 2, 1937, when he assumed command of the Battle Force, U. S. Fleet.

Admiral Hepburn will report for duty as Commandant, 12th Naval District, San Francisco, Feb. 14.

Previous to the change of command of the United States Fleet, other shifts which will be made are:

At San Diego, Rear Adm. Charles A. Blakely, USN, will relieve Rear Adm. Ernest J. King, USN, as Commander, Aircraft Scouting Force, flagship USS Wright.

Rear Admiral King will relieve Vice Adm. Frederick J. Horne, USN, as Commander, Aircraft Battle Force, and will have the accompanying rank of Vice Admiral, flagship USS Saratoga.

At San Pedro, Rear Adm. Charles Russell Train, USN, will relieve Rear Adm. John Willis Greenslade, USN, as Commander, Battleship Division Two, flagship USS Tennessee.

Rear Admiral Greenslade will relieve Vice Adm. Edward C. Kalbfus, USN, as Commander, Battleships, Battle Force, aboard temporary flagship USS Maryland, and will have accompanying rank of Vice Admiral.

Vice Admiral Kalbfus will relieve Admiral Bloch as Commander, Battle Force, flagship USS California, and will receive the accompanying rank of Admiral.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 455)

Capt. Donald F. Stace, Washington, D. C.
Capt. John M. Sterling, Selfridge Fld., Mich.
Capt. Milton M. Towner, Mitchel Fld., N. Y.
Capt. Walter C. White, Mitchel Fld., N. Y.
Capt. Randolph P. Williams, Langley Fld., Va.
1st Lt. Charles T. Arnett, Randolph Fld., Tex.
1st Lt. Frank J. Coleman, Selfridge Fld., Mich.
1st Lt. David R. Gibbs, Langley Fld., Va.
1st Lt. Leonard F. Harman, Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio.
1st Lt. Stanley K. Robinson, Bolling Fld., D. C.
1st Lt. Ernest K. Warburton, Selfridge Fld., Mich.

PROMOTIONS

Maj. Walter D. Mangan, FA, to Lt. Col.
Capt. Leonard S. Arnold, FA, to Maj.
Lt. Col. Henry B. McIntyre, MC, to Col.
Maj. Martin R. Reiber, MC, to Lt. Col.
Maj. William K. Turner, MC, to Lt. Col.
Capt. Fletcher E. Ammons, MC, to Maj.
1st Lt. Clifford P. Michael, MC, to Capt.
1st Lt. Oscar S. Reeder, MC, to Capt.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Following enlisted men of the Infantry to Ft. Benning, Ga., to the commandant, Infantry School, as students, communications course, Feb. 21, 1938, and upon completion thereof to return to their proper stations:

Pvt. 1c Michael T. Gargan, Hq. Co., 1st Inf. Brig., Miller Fld., N. Y.
Pvt. 1c Stewart C. Willson, Hq. Co., 3rd Inf. Brig., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Sgt. Harold L. Hurlbut, Hq. Co., 4th Inf. Brig., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.
Corp. George C. Hathaway, Hq. Co., 12th Inf. Brig., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Sgt. Harry O. Johnson, Hq. Co., 14th Inf. Brig., Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Pvt. 1c Floyd A. Langlois, Hq. Co., 18th Inf. Brig., Ft. Devens, Mass.
Pvt. 1c Albin C. Krankowsky, Hq. Co., 16th Inf. Brig., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.
Pvt. 1c Robert L. Bird, 2nd Tank Co., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Corp. Dwight W. Vincent, 4th Tank Co., Ft. McClellan, Ala.
Corp. William P. Rhoten, 5th Tank Co., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Sgt. Thomas E. Cain, 7th Tank Co., Ft. Snelling, Minn.
S. Sgt. William C. Counts, Co. A, 66th Inf., Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.
Pvt. 1c John English, Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 66th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.
S. Sgt. Joseph F. Andros, Co. G, 66th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.
Corp. John J. Stachera, Hq. Co., 3rd Bn., 66th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.
Pvt. 1c Leon Morin, Hq. Co., 1st Inf., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.
Corp. Clyde J. Putnam, Hq. Co., 2nd Inf., Ft. Wayne, Mich.
Sgt. Edward H. Meader, Co. K, 2nd Inf., Ft. Brady, Mich.
Sgt. Cecil R. Lyons, Hq. Co., 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Pvt. 1c John J. Hallinan, Hq. Co., 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Maine.
Pvt. 1c Fordyce G. Manning, Hq. Co., 6th Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo.
Pvt. Cecil W. Parks, Hq. Co., 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga.
Corp. Wesley E. Spalding, Hq. Co., 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Corp. James Hargis, Hq. Co., 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Sgt. William A. Kankavich, Hq. Co., 11th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Pvt. 1c Edgar N. Peters, Hq. Co., 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md.
Corp. George R. Rideout, Hq. Co., 13th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.
Pvt. 1c Adolph Plontek, Hq. Co., 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.
Pvt. 1c Clifford L. Scott, Hq. Co., 17th Inf., Ft. Crook, Nebr.
Pvt. Roland E. Chollet, Hq. Co., 26th Inf., Plattaburg Bks., N. Y.
Sgt. Stanley O. Christ, Hq. Co., 28th Inf., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.
Pvt. 1c Philip A. Thomas, Hq. Co., 34th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.
Corp. Lewis C. Vaughan, Hq. Co., 20th Inf., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Retirement of the following enlisted men at the place indicated, effective Jan. 31 is announced:

M. Sgt. James McMann, Hq. Co., 30th Inf., Pres. of San Francisco, Calif.
S. Sgt. Thomas H. Kessinger, DEMI, ROTC, University of Delaware, Newark, Del.
1st Sgt. Albert E. Ross, Bty. A, 13th CA, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
1st Sgt. Herman H. Mitchell, Co. H, 25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.
T. Sgt. Joseph E. Garbett, Band, 11th Cav., Pres. of Monterey, Calif.; advanced to 2nd Lt.

1st Sgt. Curk Anderson, 27th Ord. Co., Ft. Bliss, Tex.
1st Sgt. Creed Taylor, Co. D, 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Pvt. Oscar Ray, SC, Washington, D. C.; advanced to sergeant.
Sgt. Axel F. Egerblade, OD, March Fld., Calif.

1st Sgt. Joseph Briere, Hq. Bty. and Combat Train, 2nd Bn., 62nd CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y.
M. Sgt. John F. McBride, prior orders amended to direct retirement at Boswell, N. Mex.

BOARDS

Lt. Colonels Oramel H. Stanley and Frank W. Young, MC, detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington during the examination of Brig. Gen. George R. Spalding, General Staff Corps, only.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty with MC
1st Lt. Aaron Ernest Landy, Med.-Res., continued on active duty at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Natl. Park, Ark., until Aug. 15.

Capt. Theodore Cleveland Bedwell, jr., Med.-Res., from Casper, Wyo., Feb. 1, to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.; continued on active duty to July 31.

Extended Active Duty with AC
2nd Lt. Ralph William Saunders Catlin, relieved active duty at Mitchel Fld., N. Y., Feb. 5.

2nd Lt. Ansley Watson, relieved active duty at Langley Fld., Va., Feb. 6.

Two Weeks Active Duty Training
The following Reserve officers to 14 day training at place indicated:

Lt. Col. Paul Winship Bidwell, Spec.-Res., Hartford Ord. Dist. Off., Springfield Armory, Mass.

1st Lt. Robert Legene Sage, MI-Res., Off. of Asst. C. of S., G-2, Washington, D. C.

Maj. John Daniel Drury, Spec.-Res., Off. of C. of Engrs., Washington, D. C.

Maj. Harold Francis Mericle, Fin.-Res., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Following named officers of QM-Res., to Off. of zone quartermaster, Boston Quartermaster Zone, Army Base, Boston Mass.: Maj. Ralph Wilfred Bean, Capt. Justin Richardson Hartzog, 1st Lt. Frank Harold Malley, 2nd Lt. William Lyman Delaney, 2nd Lt. John Benedict Greene, 2nd Lt. Curtis Leigh Varner.

Promotion of Reserves

2nd Lt. Francis LaVerne Duggan, Cav.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Thomas Jones Schofield, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. A. J. Bird, jr., Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. Glen Phil Nell, FA-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. Joseph E. Benoit, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. Ralph C. Reichert, Den.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. David N. Roper, CA-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. Fred D. Stone, Med.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. Julian Daniel Freedman, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Leonard Ralph Walker, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

This Week

(Continued from First Page)

last week when I referred to Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum as the Senior in his grade. He will be that, but in the meantime he has such distinguished officers ahead of him as William D. Connor, Fox Conner, Malin Craig, Frank R. McCoy, George V. H. Moseley, and Albert J. Bowley. In peace and war, all these men have imperishable records. I beg their pardon as I do that of General Drum.

Another and very high honor has come to General Craig, Chief of Staff. It is in the form of a second granddaughter. He is receiving hearty congratulations, as hearty, indeed, as those being extended to the parents.

I understand that the Atlantic Coast from Langley Field to Maine will be the scene of the next Air Force concentration. That section of our country will be interested spectators of the demonstration of the ability of our Army flyers to gather quickly in this defense.

The Navy Department recently requested all officers, active and retired, to include club memberships in their biographical data. Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd, USN-Ret., listed several clubs, including the Explorers Club of New York, and concluded, "about 200 others." I hope the memberships are all honorary.

Urge Army Officer Increase

(Continued from First Page)

ready to strike on mobilization, without waiting to fill up skeletonized units as is contemplated for the rest of the Army. Besides the Air Corps, he said that there is shortage of officers with troops, officers with the National Guard, Reserves and ROTC officers at schools and with the service branches.

General Westover followed General Gasser on the witness stand. Maj. Elmer E. Adler, (AC), GSC, also testified briefly, declaring that he was in entire accord with the bill "as it was a step in the right direction, to give the Air Corps the personnel it requires."

"I am heartily in support of the bill," General Westover said. "It, however, must be backed up by appropriations. We will not be able without the increase to properly man our planes or perform our mission."

With the 1,350 Reserve officers on active duty and the 2,002 Regular Air Corps officers provided in the bill, there will probably be enough officers to man the plane strength of the Air Corps as provided by the Baker Board and existing law, he stated. While changes in types of planes in the future may alter personnel requirements, he added, the authority granted by the bill to the War Department to reduce or increase any branch by 30 per cent should take care of any situation.

Difficulty in obtaining qualified young men for flight training at Randolph Field and of retaining them for five years active duty was reported by the Air Corps chief. He said that they were 100 short in the class to be assembled to enter the Training Center in March. Graduates of the Center, are required to serve three and may serve five years' active duty under the law, he stated, while at present and probably in the future, the demand of commercial air lines for pilots will result in few Reserve officers remaining for the fourth and fifth years of duty.

General Gasser's statement follows in part:

I have been directed by the President to make clear to the Committee that his approval of the submission to the Congress of the proposed legislation embodied in H. R. 8453 has been with the distinct understanding that no commitments are made thereby with reference to the time or extent of providing the increases in commissioned strength which the bill is intended to authorize. I therefore wish to emphasize that the proposed legislation is purely a measure intended to increase the authorized strength now provided by law and that any actual increases which may subsequently be made under the authority of the proposed legislation must be subject to budgetary limitation existing from time to time.

It has become apparent that if we are to rely upon the civilian components to provide the main strength of our defense, we must adequately train those components, and, of necessity, the training force must be provided by the Regular Army. This thought had been given insufficient attention when the officer strength was reduced to 12,000. The corollary to this realization is that an increased number of Regular officers must be authorized in order that the increased number of tasks may be performed.

In addition to the officers required to train the civilian components as they existed in the past, and those required to train the increases in those components that have recently been directed by the Congress, and for troop units of the Regular Army, there is also an urgent need for a material increase in the Army Air Corps. This latter requirement flows from the sound conviction that if aviation is to be of maximum value in war it must, like a fleet of sea ships, be provided in peace with such personnel that only a nominal expansion in personnel will be necessary to perform their immediate war mission. Further, if the air elements are to remain effective, they must be properly serviced by the supply corps and must be protected by the ground arms. Thus, an increase in the air defense carries with it the necessity for an increase in the supply services and in the ground elements upon which the air defense must rely for protection.

Briefly, the War Department asks that the authorized officer strength of the Regular Army be increased to a total of 14,659. This number represents the absolute minimum number of officers under which the War Department can function efficiently if it is to carry out the duties required by the National Defense Act, and by the subsequent expansions, decreed by the Congress, of activities connected with the civilian components, the ROTC, and of the Regular Army itself.

The bill proposes to allot the increased number of officers for which authorization is sought to the various arms and services in numbers proportionate to the numbers now allotted to such arms and services, with this exception—the Air Corps will be allotted the full number determined as essential to meet the commissioned personnel requirements of that arm as visualized at the time this legislation was prepared; also, in the non-promotion branches it will be noted that no increase is contemplated for the Medical Administrative Corps and Veterinary Corps, and that the Dental Corps will be increased beyond its proportional strength. This allotment of officers in the Medical Department is in accord with the existing needs of the respective branches of the Medical Department. The continuation of the provision for 30 per cent increase or decrease in the numbers allotted within the promotion-list branches and its extension to the non-promotion-list branches assures flexibility in meeting emergent demands of a particular arm or service.

Since 1925, when it was found that 14,000 officers were required to carry out the duties of the Army, there has arisen the need for a still larger number, due primarily to the necessary expansion of the civilian components and of the Air Corps. There are at present about 15,500 full time jobs existing or in immediate prospect. It should be noted, however, that in spite of the fact that there are 15,500 jobs to be done, the War Department is asking for a considerably smaller number of officers, namely, 14,659. The reasons for the scaling down of requirements are set forth in the letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Congress. In brief, this reduction in the authorization asked for is due to the fact that the War Department considers it advisable to avoid projecting authorizations too far into the future.

The needs of the Army for additional commissioned officers can be arranged in five categories listed in the following order: a. The Air Corps; b. Troop Units, other than Air Corps units; c. Civilian components and ROTC; d. Supply, administration and overhead; e. Special service schools.

The War Department objective with respect to the development and organization of the Air Corps is based on the plan to provide in peace time an Army Air Corps composed of 2,320 airplanes. This number of airplanes was authorized by an Act of Congress (Public No. 785, 74th Congress, approved June 24, 1936) and is also based on the recommendations of the Baker Committee which reported its findings in 1934.

The Air Corps organization proposed contemplates an active mobile combat unit in the United States designated as the General Headquarters Air Force, smaller but similar combat units in the insular possessions and Panama, supporting observation units for corps and armies in the United States, the supply, engineering and school organizations required to maintain the combat forces, the personnel required to cooperate with the training of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves, and the necessary administrative personnel needed for the operation of the entire organization, and to supply other needs of the War Department for Air Corps officers.

The second category is duty with troop units, other than Air Corps units. Because it has been necessary to provide more and more officers for duty with the first and third categories (duty with Air Corps and with civilian components), it has been necessary gradually to reduce the number of officers on duty with troop units other than Air Corps units until now there is actually a shortage of about 1,200. However, the troop requirements have been scaled down to approximately 700.

The third category is composed of three parts, the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, and the ROTC. There are, at present, 461 officers allotted to the important duty of instructors with the National Guard. Recent increases provided by law in the strength of the National Guard have made it necessary to organize additional units. To meet fully the needs of the National Guard would require 174 additional Regular Army officers, but this has been scaled down to approximately 100. The second subdivision of this group is the Organized Reserves. On this duty there are approximately 454 officers. For the proper instruction of this important element of the Army the actual additional need is 470 officers, but this has been scaled down to approximately 200. The third subdivision is the ROTC, which is the chief source of Reserve officers. If we hope to maintain the Reserves, we must produce a sufficient number of new officers each year to replace losses and to arrive, eventually, at the number of Reserve officers required for mobilization in event of war. There are now 366 units in operation distributed in approximately 400 institutions, of which 92 have been recently established. These new units were formed in order to carry out the intent of Congress, as clearly indicated by legislation regarding this subject. The additional officers required were taken, of necessity, from troop units. Ap

(Continued on Next Page)

Urge Army Officer Increase

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Approximately 100 institutions have applied to the War Department for the establishment of new units, but the Army has no more officers to spare, and without the officers there can be no additional units. It would require approximately 150 officers to establish these new units. But, as a matter of far greater importance, we need at least 150 more officers for detail with the existing units in order that efficient instruction may be carried on. The total has been scaled down to approximately 120, for use with existing units and on the assumption that no new units will be established. If this number can be obtained, we can at least prevent retrogression in this most important activity. It is noted that the enrollment in the ROTC has increased from 123,000 to 168,000 in the last three years.

The next category comprises overhead, housekeeping and non-military jobs. Of necessity this category includes a considerable number, since the military system of the United States as set up in the National Defense Act visualizes a small (skeleton) Regular force to be built up by reinforcement from reserve components. This category, which includes administration, supply and maintenance, and in which is reflected a large portion of the needs of the services, has in the past been pruned so rigidly that it can be cut no further. In fact, it has already been necessary to increase the Corps of Engineers and the Medical Department. Approximately 230 additional officers should be allotted to the branches for these duties.

The last category is schools. It is important to the proper education and training of the officer corps that the faculty and students allotted to the various schools for officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army established under the progressive educational system of the Army be in sufficient numbers to insure the efficiency of the officer corps. Experience has shown that a minimum of 8 per cent of the total officer corps should be allotted as students to the special service schools. For some years, because of the emergent demands for officers for other duties, the number of officers at these schools has fallen far below the desired minimum. There are now allotted to these schools as students, 697 officers. The minimum number which should be allotted to the schools is 900. A material improvement in the situation would result by allotting about 170 additional officers to this duty.

The provisions of the bill with respect to the nonpromotion list would appear to merit special consideration. For some time there has been a need for an increase in the Medical Department, the deficiency in the Dental Corps being especially important. The Congress has during the last two fiscal years recently increased the Medical Corps by 100 officers and the Dental Corps by 50 officers, so that at the present time there are authorized for these branches 1,083 Medical Corps officers and 208 Dental Corps officers. The immediate requirements for additional officers in these two branches are 100 Medical Corps officers and 50 Dental Corps officers. This is considered to be the minimum essential. In addition, 20 more Chaplains are required.

To summarize, the Army needs a minimum of 2,285 additional officers. With this number, we feel that the functions of the Army can be carried out under present requirements, albeit at the minimum allowable efficiency. At this point I wish to recall to your attention the statement made in the early part of my talk, i.e., that under present authorizations the officer strength of the Regular Army in the Fiscal Year 1946 would be 13,238. This bill, therefore, actually asks for authority to increase the Regular Army by only 1,421 officers.

The data I have just presented takes into account only the peace-time activities of the Army. However, since the peace-time Army has but one main function, that is, preparation for war, war-time requirements should be considered if a full understanding of the case is to be had. The part played by the Regular Army in peace is to make possible the effective transition from peace to war status of the whole Army of the United States. In this we envisage the expansion incident to war in which the Regular Army not only plays its part in the field, but must of necessity be, in large part, responsible for the administration and operation of all of the land as well as air forces pertaining thereto, required to meet any emergency.

Navy Relief Society

The Annual Meeting of the Navy Relief Society will be held in Room 1047, Navy Department at 10:30 a. m., Thursday, Feb. 3, 1938.

All who are interested in the work of the Society are cordially invited to be present.

Naval Reservists Meet

The executive council of the Naval Reserve Officers' Association will meet Jan. 31 in New York. The Association at its recent convention in Detroit decided to leave the details of its legislative policy to the members of the council.



Comdr. Solland

R. Wortley, USNR, of Detroit, and the following officers chosen at the last convention:

Comdr. N. W. Pickering, USNR, of Ansonia, Conn., Lt. Comdr. C. T. Frederickson, USNR, of Duluth, Minn., and Lt. Comdr. E. H. Walberg, USNR, of Philadelphia, vice presidents, and Lt. Comdr. R. A. Van Voorhis, USNR, of Washington, D. C., secretary and treasurer.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

MD Personnel Bill Passed

Final Congressional action was taken on the Army Medical Department personnel bill this week which will give the Chief of the Dental Service an Assistant Surgeon General with rank of brigadier general, allow the Medical Corps another Assistant Surgeon General and increase the officer strength of the Medical and Dental Corps.

The House, Jan. 24, agreed to a Senate amendment which enlarged the total officer strength of the Army by 225 to allow for the 150 additional medical officers and 75 additional Dental officers provided in the bill. The measure also authorizes service as contract dental surgeon and acting contract dental surgeon to be counted for retirement purposes.

Approval of the President is expected as the War Department did not oppose the bill.

Service Legislative Summary

BILLS INTRODUCED

General

Costello, H. R. 9124. To establish a military veterans' retired list.

Maas, H. R. 9161. To amend section 300 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, so as to provide Government insurance protection for Reserve officers and members of the Enlisted Reserves ordered to active duty for training purposes.

Army

May, H. R. 9065. To clarify the status of

pay and allowances under the provisions of the act of September 3, 1919.

Havener, H. R. 9078. Authorizing the President to appoint Harry Milford Brown as a major on the retired list of the Army.

Kennedy, H. R. 9198. For relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the U. S. and for settlement of individual claims approved by the War Dept.

Navy

McKellar, S. 3292. Chandler, H. R. 9106. To afford an opportunity of selection and promotion to certain officers of the Naval Academy class of 1909.

Scott, H. R. 9153. To increase the efficiency of the Navy by adjusting certain provisions for the selection, promotion, and retirement of line officers of the Navy.

Scott, H. R. 9101. To authorize retired enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, who served as commissioned officers during the World War, to receive the retired pay of warrant officers.

Coast Guard

Peterson, H. R. 9066. Providing facilities for the training of the Coast Guard and members of the Merchant Marine.

ACTION ON BILLS

General

H. R. 8176. Restoring certain World War officers to the emergency officers retired list. House voted Jan. 26 to not consider the bill.

Army

S. 2463. Additional medical and dental officers for the Army. House agreed to Senate amendment Jan. 24. Sent to President.

Navy

H. R. 8903. Naval appropriation bill. Passed by House Jan. 22. Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee Jan. 25.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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BE A
JOURNAL BOOSTER

Weddings and Engagements

The engagement of Miss Edith Wickline and Mr. Archibald Boggs Kennedy was announced Jan. 8 at a tea given at the Berkeley, Calif., home of Col. and Mrs. W. A. Wickline, USA-Ret., parents of the bride elect. Mr. Kennedy is the son of Mrs. James M. Kennedy and the late General Kennedy, MC, USA.

Miss Marian Wickline, sister of the bride-to-be presented betrothal scrolls to the guests as they arrived at the tea and Miss Janice Wickline, another sister, assisted in serving the guests. Also assisting were Miss Betty Jane Tressel, Miss Margaret Mayo, and Miss Mary Ann Delmore.

Mrs. Kennedy was in the receiving line with Mrs. Wickline and her daughter, Edith.

Presiding at the tea tables were Mrs. Davis, wife of Brig. Gen. W. C. Davis, USA-Ret. and Mrs. E. V. Reynolds.

Mr. Kennedy is a brother of Lawrence Kennedy of San Francisco and of Mrs. William Kean, wife of Captain Kean, Inf., USA, of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mr. Kennedy and Miss Wickline plan to make their home in Berkeley after their marriage, for which no date has been set.

Dignity and charm marked the quiet wedding of Miss Gladys Dell Ricker and Capt. Levin Arthur Bowland, USA-Ret., which was solemnized Jan. 21 at 10:00 A. M., in the Fort Benning Chapel. Chaplain Ivan L. Bennett performed the ceremony in the presence of a small group of friends.

The bride wore an ensemble of brown with fox collar. A smart spring hat of brown straw and brown accessories completed her outfit. She wore a corsage of brown orchids and valley lilies.

The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ricker, of Greenville, Tenn., was graduated in 1930 from the Takoma Hospital and training school in Greenville and since that time has been a member of the Army Nurse Corps. She came to Fort Benning in October from the Philippines.

Captain Bowland is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Levin E. Bowland, of Maryland. Since retiring from the army three years ago he has lived at the family home out of Kingston where he is engaged in farming.

Immediately following their marriage, Captain and Mrs. Bowland left for a motor trip to Biloxi and New Orleans. They will then go down the coast of Florida to Miami and up the east coast stopping in Charleston and other points of interest. They plan to reach Kingston early in March.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Morrison Austin, USN, announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Austin, to Dr. Joseph Wilson Johnson, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson Johnson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., at a reception at their home on Jan. 22.

The prospective bridegroom is a nephew of Mrs. David Foote Sellers, wife of Rear Admiral Sellers, superintendent of the Naval Academy. He is a graduate of Hotchkiss School, Princeton University, and Harvard Medical School.

The wedding will take place during the summer.

Col. and Mrs. Donald C. McDonald, FA, USA, announce the engagement of their daughter Nancy to Mr. Malcolm A. Burrows, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Burrows of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. William Pegram Wilson announces the engagement of her daughter, Helen Marie to Mr. Rene Edmund Grosfil. Miss Wilson is the daughter of the late Major Wilson, OD, USA.

Mrs. Max Emil DeJonge of Fitchburg, Mass., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Zaydee DeJonge, to Mr. Mason Dix Harris of New York, son of Mrs. Harris and the late Thaddeus William Harris.

Mr. Harris was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1920 and received a degree from the Massachusetts Insti-

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

tute of Technology in 1925. He resigned from the Navy in 1926.

Lt. Col. J. R. D. Matheson, (CE), GSC, USA, and Mrs. Matheson announce the engagement of their daughter Ethel Page to 2nd Lt. Ellery W. Niles, CE, USA.

Miss Matheson graduated from St. Agnes' School, Alexandria, and is now a junior at Wheaton College, Norton, Mass. Lieutenant Niles, son of the late Col. Ellery W. Niles and Mrs. Niles, is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of 1935, and is at present taking a post-graduate course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Announcement has been made by Mrs. Henry Koch of San Diego, Calif., widow of the late Captain Koch, USA, of the engagement of her daughter, Doris Marjorie, to 2nd Lt. Louis Bentham Robertshaw, USMC, of the class of 1936 at the Naval Academy, now on duty with the sixth regiment in China. The wedding will take place in June.

Capt. and Mrs. Jesse B. Gay, USN-Ret., residing at San Diego, Calif., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Helen Gay Daniels, to Mr. Speed L. Post, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Vincent Post of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Post served as a lieutenant in the Army Air Corps in the World War. He is now in business at Los Angeles, Calif. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Mary White, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Herbert Arthur White, USA-Ret., became the bride of 2nd Lt. Conrad Francis Necrason, AC, USA, at a ceremony held in the home of the bride's parents on Brahan Boulevard, San Antonio, Tex. Chaplain E. J. Griffin of Kelly Field united the couple in marriage, in the presence of the immediate families and a few intimate friends.

Miss Ethel Field, a daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. L. Field, USA-Ret., was the maid of honor and the bride's only attendant.

Lieutenant Necrason was attended by 2nd Lt. Joseph Nazzaro, AC, USA, as best man.

Following the ceremony an informal reception was held to which were bidden 100 members of the younger town and army set.

Later in the evening Lieutenant and Mrs. Necrason left by motor for San Francisco, whence they will sail Jan. 29, on board the USS Grant for the Philippines.

Miss Georgia Robertson Nadler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Nadler, was married Jan. 26, 1938 to 1st Lt. John B. Stanley, Inf., USA, in the garden of her parents' home near Caguas, Puerto Rico, by the Rev. Theophane P. Mulroy.

Miss Helen King of Baton Rouge, La., was the maid of honor. 1st Lt. Frank J. Caulfield, Inf., USA, was best man.

Personals

2nd Lt. Duncan B. Dowling, Jr., Inf., USA, and Mrs. Dowling announce the birth of a daughter, Diane Daniels, on Jan. 17, 1938, at The Maine General Hospital, Portland, Maine. Lieutenant Dowling is assigned to the Fifth Infantry, Fort Williams, Maine. Mrs. Dowling, formerly Marjorie Thayer Mason, is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Mason of Detroit, Mich.

Col. and Mrs. Theodore Schultz, USA-Ret., of Ft. Monroe, Va., are in Washington for several weeks while Colonel Schultz is undergoing treatment at Walter Reed Hospital.

Mrs. A. Owen Seaman, wife of Brigadier General Seaman, QMC, USA, will spend the month of February in Miami and Key West, Fla., and before returning to Washington will spend several weeks visiting Mr. and Mrs. Louis Valler at Palm Beach.



MISS ANNE COOPER

whose engagement to Mr. Frank Claveloux Parker, jr., was recently announced by her parents, Col. and Mrs. Webb Earl Cooper, MC, USA, of Langley Field, Va.

Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, left Washington early Sunday to spend a week visiting friends in Virginia. She will return to the Capital Monday.

Col. and Mrs. Jonathan Wainwright, Cav., USA, were hosts for luncheon on Friday at their quarters at Ft. Myer, in honor of Maj. Gen. Leon B. Kromer, Chief of Cavalry, who was later the guest of honor at the exhibition drill. Additional luncheon guests were Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, USA-Ret., Mrs. Hanson Briscoe Black, Col. and Mrs. Guy Kent, Cav., USA, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frederic W. Boye, and Maj. George H. Millholland, Cav., USA.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Allport Dale, USA-Ret., entertained at a reception from 4.30 to 6.30 Friday, at their home at 100 West University Parkway, Baltimore, Md., in honor of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Albert J. Bowley. General Bowley, who is the present commander of the Third Corps Area, will leave Feb. 1 to assume his new command of the Ninth Corps Area in San Francisco. On Tuesday of last week the army officers and their wives sta-

tioned in this district entertained them at a large dinner at the Mount Vernon Club, and on Thursday night of last week they were the honor guests at dinner given by Miss Mary B. Shearer.

Mrs. Harry H. Woodring, wife of the Secretary of War, was the honor guest at a luncheon given Wednesday by Miss Dorothy Tirrell at her home on Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Alexander M. Milton, wife of the late Colonel Milton, USA, with her daughter, Barbara and son, John has established her residence in Washington, D. C. at 3026 Porter Street, N. W. Row Milton, son of Mrs. Milton, is a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy.

Capt. and Mrs. Francis W. Scanland, USN, of San Diego, Calif., entertained at dinner Thursday evening. Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles Freeman, USN, were their honor guests, Capt. and Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, and Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Grady were also guests.

The Freemans, who are recent arrivals at San Diego are being honored by a number of friends. Mrs. Freeman has been chosen to sponsor the new ship, USS Sturgeon, which is to be launched at Mare Island in March. Admiral Freeman will motor north with her for the christening celebration.

Lt. Willis Dixon, USN-Ret., was recently elected secretary of the Anglo American Club of San Diego, Calif.

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 25, 1938

Mrs. J. R. Cleland, wife of Maj. Cleland, USA-Ret., is steadily improving at Walter Reed Hospital from injuries received in an automobile accident last Friday. Mrs. Cleland is the daughter of Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, USA-Ret.

Mrs. H. C. Mellicham, of Atlanta, Ga., arrived this week to spend a few days with Col. and Mrs. William C. Harillee, USMC.

Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce, wife of Brig. Gen. Joyce, USA, who had been in Washington for a few days left last Saturday for Ft. Clark, Tex., where General Joyce is stationed. Mrs. Frederic Henney, while Capt. Henney, CE, USA, is in Terre Haute, Ind., is spending some time with her parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Amos A. Fries, USA-Ret.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Samuel L. Howard, USMC, and Miss Nancy and Betty Howard returned to Washington Sunday evening after spending the week-end with Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Richard P. Williams, USMC, in Quantico, Va.

Lt. and Mrs. Selden B. Spangler, USN, of Country Club Hills, Va., have had as a guest for the past 10 days Mrs. Spangler's mother, Mrs. F. G. Almon of Pensacola, Fla. Mrs. Almon left Monday for Miami to visit her son before returning to her home.

Col. Edwin O'Connor, Cav., USA, and Mrs. O'Connor of Ft. Meade, S. Dak., are in Washington for an indefinite stay.

Lt. Col. F. E. Emery, jr., CA, USA and Mrs. Emery have come to Washington from Ft. Monroe, Va., for a brief stay.

Maj. and Mrs. Parker W. West, USA-Ret., entertained at a dinner yesterday preceding the Friday Evening Dancing Class which was held at the Willard Hotel in honor of the Dominican Minister and Senora de Pastoriza. This was the first of a series of dinners which Major and Mrs. West plan to have.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

January 26, 1938

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William D. Connor, USA, departed from the post on Monday of last week to be the guests for several days of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frank McCoy, USA, at Governors Island. They will go thence to Tucson, Ariz., to be the guests of General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States.

The first class of the corps of cadets entertained at a hop in Cullum Hall last Saturday evening. Cadet C. C. Harvey received the guests, assisted by Capt. and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, jr., Cav. USA. The second and third classes were hosts at a hop in the old gymnasium, with Cadet S. F. Hudgins receiving, assisted by 1st Lt. and Mrs. Church M. Matthews, FA, USA.

An informal horse show was held in the riding hall Sunday. The Essex Troop, of Newark, N. J.; the 2d Corps Area Horse Show team, the 61st Cavalry Division, of New York, and the New York City mounted police will be among those exhibiting.

Following the horse show an informal supper was held in the riding hall reception room for the visiting exhibitors.

Maj. and Mrs. Marion Carson, Cav., USA, had as their guests last week end Col. and Mrs. John K. Brown, Cav., USA. Miss Ethel Boyd Bowers and Capt. Frank DeK. Huyler, all of New York. Colonel Brown is coaching the 61st Cavalry Division team and Captain Huyler is a member of the 2d Corps Area team.

Capt. and Mrs. Felix A. Todd, jr., Inf., USA, who are en route from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to their new station in Panama, passed last week end as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. James W. Green, jr., SC, USA.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence K. Darling, Cav., USA, had as their guests last week end Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frederick W. Boye, Cav., USA, of Washington; Mrs. Ann Wilson Rhodes of Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Capt. Don Carleton, Cav., USA, and Todd Brady, both members of the Essex Troop team.

Mrs. Frances Gilpin, of Summit, N. J., passed last week end as the guest of Lt. and Mrs. Church M. Matthews, FA, USA.

1st Lt. and Mrs. William J. Thompson, FA, USA, had as their guests for several days last week 1st Lt. and Mrs. Mercer C. Walter, FA, USA, who were en route from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to their new station at Ft. Knox, Ky.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

January 25, 1938

The winners at the duplicate bridge match at the Officers Club last Tuesday were: North, South, Professor Paul Allen, jr., and Lt. Delwyn Hyatt, first; Lt. and Mrs. Cecil T. Canfield, second; and Professor and Mrs. Allan F. Wescott, third. East, West: Lt. R. A. Cook and Lt. C. W. Humphreys, first; Lt. W. W. Graham and Lt. M. C. Burns, second; and Lt. and Mrs. George M. Dusenberry, third.

Comdr. and Mrs. William F. Fechter gave a cocktail party on Friday afternoon at their residence on Bowyer Road.

The French Club met Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Donald R. Osborn, jr., wife of Lt. Comdr. Osborn, at Wardour. Mrs.

Warren H. McClain, wife of Lt. Warren H. McClain assisted Mrs. Osborn.

Mrs. H. B. Edgar, wife of Lt. H. B. Edgar will entertain the Tuesday Bridge Club today at her home at Wardour.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard P. Ross gave a cocktail party last Saturday in honor of Miss Virginia Crompton of West Virginia. Capt. Paul Drake, USMC, and Mrs. Drake spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Ross at their home in the Ogle Hall Wing.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Myron A. Baker gave a cocktail party on Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Baker's brother and sister-in-law Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Winifree of Lynchburg, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. William Victor Tomb who have been spending the winter in Annapolis will leave this week for Florida.

Lt. and Mrs. Richard T. Spofford gave a small dinner party on Monday evening at their residence, Severn Ridge, in honor of Miss Helen Pietroski of Rockland, Maine.

QUANTICO, VA.

January 26, 1938

The Commanding General and Mrs. James C. Breckinridge, USMC, had as their guests for a week Mrs. Breckinridge's sister, Miss Imogen Thomson, who returned Tuesday of last week to her home in Summit View, W. Va.

Mrs. Bradman entertained at a dinner party at their quarters Tuesday evening of last week in celebration of the birthday anniversary of her husband, Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Bradman, USMC.

Mrs. James D. Waller, wife of Maj. Waller, is the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Charles Barrett in Alexandria.

Mrs. Roger T. Carleson left last Friday for Hampton Roads, Va., where she will visit her parents, Capt. William Ancrum, USN, and Mrs. Ancrum, during the time that her husband, Captain Carleson, USMC is away on the maneuvers.

Mrs. A. J. Montague of Richmond, Va., is the house guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. Robert L. Montague, USMC.

Miss Betty Richardson, debutante daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Clifford G. Richardson, USN, was the guest of honor at a cocktail party in Norfolk, Va., last Saturday evening given by Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hemingway and Mrs. James Kirkpatrick, preceding the dance at the Norfolk Country Club.

1st Lt. and Mrs. William M. Hudson, USMC have as their house guest Miss Elizabeth Bensley of Hampton, Va., who is the fiancée of 1st Lt. Maurice T. Ireland, USMC, of this post.

Col. and Mrs. Leander A. Clapp, USMC, entertained preceding the dance at the Officers' Club last Saturday, having their guests join them for cocktails at their quarters and for dinner at the club.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Chauncey Murray (SC), USN, of Washington, who are stopping with Colonel and Mrs. Clapp this week end, were among their guests at the dinner party.

FT. MISSOULA, MONT.

January 17, 1938

The old Log Cabin built in 1877 for quarters and now used as an Officers Club has been remodeled and decorated by the Officers and Ladies so that it provides a very attractive lounge, bar, and ballroom. There is also a kitchen.

This building is one of the very few of its type and vintage still in use and the only one on the Post. It will be remembered by those Officers who have served at Ft. Missoula. Relics and antiques, reminiscent of the pioneer days have been used in the decoration of the Club.

The completion of the work was the motive for a very pleasant house warming consisting of a dinner dance attended by 55 persons, including all the members and their wives on Saturday, Jan. 15, 1938.

The entertainment committee has arranged a series of social events to take place in the newly decorated club and the garrison is looking forward to an active and pleasant winter season.

Col. and Mrs. F. L. Whitney received at their quarters on New Year's Day at 5 P. M., one hundred guests, including all the Officers and Ladies at Ft. Missoula and many residents of Missoula were entertained.

FT. HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

January 17, 1938

Sunday, January 16, Col. and Mrs. Robinson were among the guests at a dinner given by General John J. Pershing and his sister, Miss May Pershing at the Conquistador Hotel in Tucson where the Pershings are spending the winter.

Lt. and Mrs. Miller Cochran, AC, of Selfridge Fld., Mich., are guests of Lieutenant Cochran's parents, Maj. and Mrs. Franklin M. Cochran. Lt. and Mrs. Cochran are taking a honeymoon trip by motor, having been married Dec. 23 at Mount Clemens, Mich. The bride was Miss Julie Case of that city. On Jan. 11 Maj. and Mrs. Cochran entertained with a reception at their home in honor of the newly wedded couple.

Invited to enjoy the Cochran's hospitality were Col. and Mrs. William F. Robinson, jr.,

Col. F. L. Minnigerode of New York City who is spending the winter at the J6 Ranch near-by, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Burton Bowen, Lt. Col. and Mrs. S. J. Norris, Lt. Col. and Mrs. S. B. Renshaw, Maj. and Mrs. John Burr, Maj. and Mrs. E. W. Grimmer and their guests, Mrs. Anna Q. Emery and her daughter, Miss Gertrude Emery of Boston, Maj. and Mrs. John Campbell, Maj. and Mrs. S. J. Raymond, Miss Ellen Raymond, Maj. and Mrs. George Wells, Maj. and Mrs. H. F. Teate, Maj. and Mrs. Howard Cahill, Capt. and Mrs. George Pierce, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Lavery, Capt. and Mrs. D. C. Hardin, Capt. and Mrs. Ross Brackney, Capt. and Mrs. Reed Graves, Capt. and Mrs. William Lloyd, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. R. G. MacDonald, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Cattie, Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Gose, Capt. and Mrs. Oswald de la Rosa, Capt. and Mrs. William Deyo, Capt. and Mrs. L. B. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Dickerson, Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. R. D. Smith, Lt. and Mrs. Frank Bock, Lt. and Mrs. John Bowen, Lt. and Mrs. Walter Fleckenstein, Lt. and Mrs. William Hays, Lt. and Mrs. Jesse Mechem, Lt. and Mrs. J. G. Matt, Lts. Wm. P. O'Neal, Jr., A. C. Miller and William Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Scott of the Rain Valley Ranch and Capt. and Mrs. John Healy, ret.

Mrs. Bowen poured coffee at the large dining room table in the center of which was a huge three-tiered wedding cake surmounted by a miniature bride and groom. Miss Ellen Raymond served punch while Mrs. Renshaw, Mrs. Raymond and Mrs. Gray assisted Mrs. Cochran in waiting upon the guests. The Cochran home was beautifully decorated for the occasion with large vases of chrysanthemums.

Among the recent arrivals on the post are Maj. and Mrs. Howard Sahill who have been living in Alexandria, Va. Major Cahill was ordered to Ft. Huachuca after service on the Battle Monuments Commission in Washington, D. C.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Smith are leaving Huachuca Jan. 20 and will sail for Hawaii April 20. They will spend three months leave with Mrs. Smith's family in Pennsylvania and Capt. Smith's family in Santa Barbara, Calif. The Smiths are being extensively entertained before their departure. Among the parties given for them are dinners by Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Renshaw, Capt. and Mrs. iPerce, Capt. and Mrs. Hardin, Capt. and Mrs. Lavery, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Capt. and Mrs. Cattie, Capt. and Mrs. Deyo and Capt. and Mrs. Dickerson.

On Thursday, Jan. 13, Mrs. Robinson was a luncheon hostess at her quarters in honor of Mrs. Emery and Miss Emery and for Mesdames Norris, Grimmer, F. M. Cochran, Miller Cochran, Campbell, Raymond, Wells, Teate, Cahill, MacDonald, and Healy. Col. F. L. Minnigerode, who is visiting Col. and Mrs. Robinson, gave a short talk on the subject of poetry and read some of his poems which have been published in the New York Times, Literary Digest, Harpoon, Punch and a number of other publications. Among the most interesting were "Painted Desert" "Indian Pow-Wow," a poem to Richard Wagner on the fiftieth anniversary of his death, and one to Robert Peary which was awarded a prize in a contest sponsored by Stokes Publishing Company, the Peary Society and Poetry Forum.

A post golf course has been built recently which is being enjoyed by a large number of enthusiasts. In a tournament held a short time ago Mrs. Teate won first place for the ladies, Mrs. de la Rosa second and Mrs. Brackney third. Capt. Brackney won first prize for the men, Maj. Heate second, Capt. Hardin third, Capt. MacDonald fourth and Capt. Graves fifth.

SELFDRIDGE FIELD, MICH.

January 26, 1938

The game of squash racquets has been receiving more and more attention from the officer personnel at Selfridge Field in the past three years. From the point of view of the airplane pilot who must keep in top trim, there are many distinct advantages to this sport; the game may be played regardless of weather; it requires but two players; it is as much fun for the novice as for the more experienced player; it is inexpensive to play; the players may set their own pace; and it is of the very best possible training in the coordination of the mind, eyes and muscles.

There being but two courts at Selfridge Field (and these in one of the hangars due to the lack of a gymnasium) interest in the game has been supported in the past by a few of the more expert and experienced players such as Col. Ralph Royce, Major Edwin R. House, and Lts. O'Donnell, Blanchard, Partidge, and Anderson, J. R.

A team composed of some of these officers entered the Michigan Squash Racquets Association three years ago and emerged with the State Championship (Class "B") the following year. In 1937 the team lost practically all of its members through transfer, and fared less well.

At the present writing the season of '38 is well under way and matches have been played with three Asan, opponents in Detroit with the following results: Jan. 7th—Selfridge 3,

Sidney Hill 2; Jan. 14th—Selfridge 2, Detroit-Edison 3; Jan. 21st—Selfridge 4, Detroit Athletic Club 1. The team at present consists of the following: No. 1—Lt. E. W. Anderson; No. 2—Lt. John K. Gerhart; No. 3—Lt. John N. Stone; No. 4—Lt. D. W. Hutchison; No. 5—Capt. W. Kennard (MC); No. 6—Lt. Win Morse; No. 7—Lt. J. W. Guthrie.

It is felt that Selfridge has an excellent chance to repeat the '36 victory in the state this winter.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

January 25, 1938

Mrs. John C. Githero, wife of Capt. Githero, USA-Ret., entertained at tea at her home on Wednesday, with more than fifty guests on her invitation list. Mrs. Heinrich Falk of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, sister of the hostess, was guest of honor.

Mrs. Thompson C. Guthrie, jr., wife of Ens. Guthrie, USN, and Mrs. Edward H. C. Fredericks, wife of Ens. Fredericks, USN, were co-hostesses at a luncheon-bridge given Friday at the Commissioned Officers' Club at the Naval Air Station.

Col. and Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine, USA-Ret., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Kendall for the winter.

Lt. and Mrs. George R. Veed, USN-Ret., are planning to leave Feb. 15 on an extended trip abroad, which will include the Scandinavian peninsula and Switzerland. At Geneva they will be guests of Mrs. Veed's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gethmann. They will be gone about six months.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul P. Blackburn, USN, entertained at dinner Thursday evening at their quarters at the Naval Training Station, in honor of Lt. and Mrs. Merritt M. Maxwell, (DC) USN, who are leaving for Long Beach. Sixteen covers were laid.

Vice Adm. and Mrs. Frederick J. Horne, USN, were guests of honor Thursday at a farewell tea given by Mrs. Winthrop G. Bleecker at her home at Chula Vista, at which thirty guests were present.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Pence, USN, were dinner hosts Saturday evening at their home at La Jolla.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William O. Hiltabide, USN, and the latter's father, Mr. William Mohan of New York City, entertained Saturday evening at dinner at Hotel del Coronado.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

January 25, 1938

Mrs. Claude C. Bloch, wife of Admiral Bloch, was complimented at luncheon Thursday by Mrs. William Warren Orcutt at her South Mariposa Avenue home in Los Angeles, other guests being Mesdames William T. Tarrant, Edward C. Kalbfus, William C. Watts, Joseph K. Taussig, Adolphus E. Watson and George S. Neal, wives of admirals, Mesdames Henry K. Hewitt, Eugene O. Laughlin, Alfred J. Bayer and John D. Fredericks.

Capt. John Lewis, new commanding officer of USS Portland, and Mrs. Lewis honored Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, Capt. and Mrs. Matthias E. Manley and Capt. and Mrs. Henry Kent Hewitt at a dinner last evening in Pacific Coast Club. Other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Robert H. English, Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Robertson, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Cooke, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Eaton and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Payne.

Lakewood Country Club was chosen by Capt. Oliver Wolford, commanding USS Relief, and Mrs. Wolford and the officers of the hospital ship and their wives for the cocktail party from 5 to 7 p. m. yesterday, which was attended by fifty of the Relief contingent. The affair was planned as a farewell to Comdr. Frank H. Dean, executive officer of the vessel, who is to be detached soon for new duty, and Mrs. Dean. The couple will be able to remain in Long Beach, as Comdr. Dean has received orders to report tomorrow as gunnery officer on the staff of Vice Adm. John W. Greenslade, temporarily aboard the USS Maryland.

Officers wives of the Relief will meet Tuesday in Huntington Hotel for their monthly ship's luncheon, with Meses. Verne V. M. Boggs and John F. Luten as hostesses. The January ship's luncheon of wives of officers of USS Vestal was held last Monday in Lakewood. Hostesses were Mrs. John B. Heffernan, wife of Comdr. Heffernan, executive officer of the Vestal, and Mrs. Everard Helm, wife of Lt. Helm.

Comdr. William Elliott, Supply Corps, of the Vestal and Mrs. Elliott entertained informally at dinner Friday night in their San Pedro home. Mrs. Elliott plans to motor north the end of the week to join Comdr. Elliott while the Vestal undergoes overhaul at Mare Island Navy Yard and about the middle of March she expects to follow the fleet to Honolulu for a brief sojourn on the islands.

Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Gillett of the Vestal were hosts last night at an informal bridge supper in their San Pedro home, honoring Capt. and Mrs. Robert Grimes and Comdr. and Mrs. William Elliott. Other guests were Lt. and Mrs. William G. Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Bruce Logan and Lt. and Mrs. S. S. Bowling.

Rep. Scott's Selection Bill

(Continued from Page 451)

seniority, as determined by existing law, on the 1st day of July 1939.

Special Provisions for Lieutenant Commanders of Signal Numbers 1471 to 1532, Inclusive, 1937 Navy Register

Sec. 16. Prior to the 1st day of July 1941 the Secretary of the Navy shall convene a board to examine the records of the officers of group R-2 and shall submit to the Secretary of the Navy a list of the officers of this group who are fitted for promotion to the rank of commander: Provided, That all officers of this group who are found fitted for promotion shall be promoted by seniority to the rank of commander on the 1st day of July 1941: Provided further, That all officers of this group shall, upon promotion to the rank of commander, become additional numbers in grade: Provided further, That members of this group whose names do not appear on the list for promotion shall be placed on the retired list and shall receive retired pay as provided by section 6 of this Act: And provided further, That for purposes of future consideration and promotion this group will be considered at the same time the class of 1919 is considered.

Special Provisions for Lieutenant Commanders of Signal Numbers 1712 to 1728, Inclusive, 1937 Navy Register

Sec. 17. Prior to the 1st day of July 1942 the Secretary of the Navy shall convene a board to examine the records of the officers of group R-3 and shall submit to the Secretary of the Navy a list of the officers of this group who are fitted for promotion to the rank of commander: Provided, That all officers of this group who are found fitted for promotion shall be promoted by seniority to the rank of commander on the 1st day of July 1942: Provided further, That all officers of this group shall, upon promotion to the rank of commander, become additional numbers in grade: Provided further, That members of this group whose names do not appear on the list for promotion shall be placed on the retired list and shall receive retired pay as prescribed by section 6 of this Act: And provided further, That for the purposes of future consideration and promotion this group will be considered at the same time the class of 1920 is considered.

Special Provisions for the Classes of 1920 and 1921

Sec. 18. The provisions of section 11 of this Act will be applied to the class of 1920 prior to the 1st day of July 1942, and the provisions of section 12 of this Act will be applied to the class of 1921 prior to the 1st day of July 1944.

Promotion to Captain

Sec. 19. (a) Commanders whose class shall have completed twenty-eight years of commissioned service shall be promoted by seniority to the rank of captain on the 1st day of July of the next fiscal year: Provided, That not more than ninety members of any class may be promoted to the rank of captain except as hereinafter provided: Provided further, That, prior to the termination of the twenty-eight-year period of commissioned service, a board shall be convened by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the records of those officers of the rank of commander who have completed more than twenty-seven years but less than twenty-eight years of commissioned service and shall submit to the Secretary of the Navy a list of 40 per centum of the officers of the class under consideration to be placed at the top of the class in the order listed; if the class contains ninety or less officers a list not to exceed 10 per centum of the class least fitted for promotion may be submitted; if the class contains more than ninety members a list not to exceed the number in excess of ninety plus nine, nor less than the number in excess of ninety of those least fitted for promotion to the rank of captain shall be submitted: Provided further, That those officers listed as least fitted for promotion in a class of less than ninety shall be transferred to the retired list and shall receive the retired pay provided in section 6 of this Act: Provided further, That in case a class has more than ninety members, those officers listed as least fitted for promotion shall become additional numbers in grade for one year and will be considered for promotion to the rank of captain by the selection board convened during the next following year, and such officers, if selected, will be promoted on the 1st day of July of the next fiscal year and will become additional numbers in grade; those not selected will be placed on the retired list with the pay prescribed by section 6 of this Act. The provisions in this paragraph will apply to the members of the class of 1910 who have been passed over by the selection board: Provided further, That officers selected for captain will not be sent to sea duty until they shall have completed thirty years of commissioned service unless exception is made by the Secretary of the Navy in the case of an officer who is in the top 20 per centum of his class and whose services are urgently needed at sea: Provided further, That members of the classes of 1909 and 1910 who are now on the

selected list will be promoted on the 1st day of July 1938: Provided further, That members of the class of 1911 now on the selected list will be promoted on the 1st day of July 1939 and will be junior to those officers in the class of 1910 who were picked up and promoted to the rank of captain after having been passed over for selection: And provided further, That, except for selecting the 40 per centum to be placed at the top of the class, the remainder of the class of 1911 will be selected or retired in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(b) Prior to the termination of thirty years' service for any class of graduates of the United States Naval Academy, the Secretary of the Navy shall convene a board which will examine the records of those captains whose class shall have completed thirty years' commissioned service during the calendar year and which board shall submit to the Secretary of the Navy a list of the forty members of that class best fitted for the naval service: Provided, That these members of the class so designated will be retained on active duty and will take precedence in the order listed by the board: Provided further, That those members of the class whose names do not appear on this list will be placed on the retired list and will receive the retired pay provided by section 6 of this Act: And provided further, That provisions of this paragraph will first be placed into effect with reference to the status of the class which was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in the year 1911.

Promotion to Rear Admiral

Sec. 20. (a) Prior to the termination of a period of commissioned service of thirty-three years by each class, the Secretary of the Navy shall convene a board which will examine the records of those captains whose class will complete thirty-three years of commissioned service during that calendar year and will submit a list of the six members of that class best fitted for promotion to the rank of rear admiral: Provided, That those members so designated will be promoted to the rank of rear admiral, with precedence as listed by the board, on the 1st day of July of the next fiscal year: Provided further, That a number of officers as determined by the selection board, which will be the difference between the number promoted to rear admiral and 5 per centum of the number of officers commissioned in the line upon graduation, will be placed on the retired list with the rank of commodore without increase in retired pay, and will receive pay as provided by section 6 of this Act: Provided further, That members of the class whose names do not appear on the list of those recommended as fitted for promotion will be placed on the retired list and will receive retired pay as provided by section 6 of this Act: And provided further, That the foregoing provisions of this section will first be placed into effect with reference to the status of the class which was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in the year 1910.

(b) Captains of the classes of 1904 to 1909, inclusive, who are not placed on the promotion list for rear admiral may be placed on the retention list each year as additional numbers in grade by the selection board and may remain on the active list until they would be retired under the provisions of existing law, during which time they shall be eligible for selection to the rank of rear admiral: Provided, That the number promoted by this section shall not exceed the number, as estimated by the Bureau of Navigation, that may have been promoted to rear admiral under the existing laws: And provided further, That when such officers shall be promoted to the rank of rear admiral they will be additional numbers in grade.

(c) Each calendar year the Secretary of the Navy shall convene a board which shall be composed of the Chief of Naval Operations; the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet; the Commander, Battle Force; the Commander, Scouting Force; and the President of the General Board, to meet on the first Monday in February, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to designate for retirement a sufficient number of rear admirals to bring the total number of retirements or separations from the service in the rank of rear admiral for that year up to a total of six: Provided, That rear admirals shall be placed on the retired list when they reach the age of sixty-four years unless sooner designated for retirement by the board provided for by section 20 (c) of this Act: If so designated for retirement they shall be placed on the retired list on the 30th day of June next following the date of convening of the board which designated them for retirement: Provided further, That if the promotion of six rear admirals on the 1st day of July does not bring the total number of rear admirals, including additional numbers in grade, up to a total of sixty plus the number of retirements for age which will occur during the fiscal year, the selection board shall select, from all the captains on the active list, such number in excess of the allowed six as will bring the total number of rear admirals up to sixty plus the number of retirements for age which will occur during the fiscal year:

Provided further, That officers in the grade of rear admiral and those now on the promotion list for rear admiral who are additional numbers in grade plus the officers promoted to rear admiral under the provisions of section 20 (b) of this Act will not be used in computing the vacancies in the grade of rear admiral: And provided further, That not more than 10 per centum of those officers who are additional numbers in grade in the rank of rear admiral may be designated for retirement in any one fiscal year.

Sea and Shore Duty

Sec. 21. Officers will rotate between duty at sea and duty on shore as provided by existing law: Provided, That all members of a class will be ordered to shore duty at the end of eighteen years of commissioned service and will then rotate between sea duty and shore duty in the following order, two years ashore, three years at sea, two years ashore, two years at sea, three years ashore, two or three years at sea: Provided further, That the above schedule will not be deviated from except for sickness or unavoidable circumstances: Provided further, That should an officer unavoidably get out of phase with his class in the rotations of his class between duty at sea and duty on shore he will again be realigned with his class when the next sea duty is due for his class: Provided further, That the rotation of an officer as prescribed by this section may be deviated from by the written authority of the Secretary of the Navy: And provided further, That the provisions of this section will first be placed into effect with reference to the status of the classes of 1925, 1922, and 1910.

Sec. 22. The total number of permanently commissioned line officers allowed on the active list of the Navy at any one time, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall not exceed six thousand seven hundred and sixty, plus two United States Naval Academy classes of probationary ensigns, which shall be distributed in the grades as follows: Rear admirals, sixty, except as otherwise provided; captains, three hundred; commanders, six hundred; lieutenant commanders, one thousand; lieutenants, two thousand five hundred and seventy; lieutenants (junior grade), one thousand nine hundred; ensigns, three hundred and thirty.

Repeal Provision

Sec. 23. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, and the provisions of this Act shall be in effect in lieu thereof.

Ships Movements, February

Tentative schedule of operations of Naval Forces for month of February.

U. S. FLEET

Admiral Claude C. Bloch, Commander-in-Chief.
Pennsylvania (flagship) Feb. 1-12, San Pedro; Feb. 13-16, San Francisco; Feb. 17-28, San Pedro, Calif.

BATTLE FORCE

Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, Commander.
California (flagship), Maryland (flagship) of Vice Adm. J. W. Greenleaf, Commander Battleships), Tennessee, Oklahoma, Idaho, Arizona, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, San Pedro, Calif.

West Virginia, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.
Colorado, Feb. 1-15, San Pedro; Feb. 19-28, Bremerton, Wash.

Cruisers, Battle Force

Rear Adm. J. C. Townsend, Commander.
Omaha, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Cincinnati, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.
Marblehead, in Chinese waters.
Concord, Feb. 1-5, San Diego; Feb. 7-28, Mare Island, Calif.

Trenton (flagship of Admiral Townsend), Memphis and Milwaukee Feb. 1-3, Sydney, Australia; Feb. 13, Singapore, S. S.

Aircraft, Battle Force

Vice Adm. E. J. King, Commander
Saratoga and Lexington, San Pedro, Calif.
Ranger, Feb. 1, Bremerton, Wash.; Feb. 4-28, San Diego, Calif.

Miner Force, Battle Force

Capt. D. W. Bagley, Commander
Oglala, Preble, Tracy, Pruitt, Sicard, Quail, Tanager, Lark and Whippoorwill, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Destroyers, Battle Force

Rear Adm. W. R. Sexton, Commander (Flotilla Two)
Detroit (flagship), Melville, Goff, Reuben James, Fox, Seifried, Brooks, Dallas, McCormick, Brome, Simpson, Truxtun, McLeish, Southard, Chandler, Long, Hovey, Altair, King, Lawrence, Humphreys, Sands, Borie, Perry, Zane, Wasmuth and Trever, San Diego, Calif.

Childs, Gilmer, Williamson, Barry, Hopkins, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H. (Flotilla One)

Rear Adm. W. S. Pye, Commander
Raleigh in European waters.
Dobbin, Whitney, Phelps, Hull, Worden, Dewey, Macdonough, Aylwin, Dale, Monaghan, Farragut, Porter, Drayton, Lamson, Mahan, Flusser, Preston, Cushing, Perkins,

Reld, Tucker, Case, Clark, Smith, Cummings, McDougal, Moffett, Downes, Conyngham, Winslow and Balch, San Diego, Calif.

SCOUTING FORCE

Vice Adm. W. T. Tarrant, Commander
Indianapolis, Feb. 1, Mare Island; Feb. 2-28, San Pedro.

Cruisers, Scouting Force

Rear Adm. J. K. Taussig, Commander
Portland, San Francisco, Houston, Quincy, Tuscaloosa, Vincennes, Northampton, New Orleans, San Pedro, Calif.
Astoria and Minneapolis, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.
Salt Lake City, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Pensacola, Feb. 1-8, Bremerton, Wash.; Feb. 12-28, San Pedro.
Chicago, Feb. 1-4, San Pedro; Feb. 5-9, Mare Island; Feb. 10-28, San Pedro.
Chester, Feb. 1-7, San Pedro; Feb. 8-11, Mare Island; Feb. 12-28, San Pedro.
Louisville, Feb. 1-3, Sydney, Australia; Feb. 15-19, Melbourne; Feb. 20-23, Adelaide; Feb. 25-28, Hobart; March 4-9, Auckland, N. Z.

Aircraft, Scouting Force

Rear Adm. C. A. Blakely, Commander
Wright, Feb. 1-12, San Diego; Feb. 13-18, Mare Island; Feb. 19-28, San Diego.
Teal, Feb. 1-12, Sitka, Alaska; Feb. 22-28, San Diego.
Sandpiper, Feb. 1-18, Mare Island; Feb. 22-25, Seattle, Wash.
Langley, San Diego, Calif.
Avocet, Tutuila, Samoa; Pelican and Swan, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; Lapwing, Seattle, Wash.; Thrush and Gannet, Coco Solo, C. Z.

TRAINING DETACHMENT

Rear Adm. A. W. Johnson, Commander
New York (flagship), Wyoming and Arkansas, in West Indian waters.
Texas, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Hamilton, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.; Roper, Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Fairfax, Dickerson, Tillman, Schenck, Jacob Jones, Decatur, Badger, Tattnall, based on Culebra, W. I.
Claxton and Manley, in Spanish waters.
Leary and Herbert, Norfolk, Va.
J. F. Talbot, Feb. 1-15, Annapolis, Md.; Feb. 16-28, Norfolk.

SUBMARINE FORCE

Rear Adm. C. S. Freeman, Commander
Richmond (flagship), Shark, Pike, Tarpon, Pickrel, Perch, Plunger, Permit, Pollack, San Diego, Calif.
Ortolan and Narwhal, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.
Dolphin, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; Nautilus, Feb. 1-6, Mare Island; Feb. 13-28, Pearl Harbor, T. H.
Porpoise, Feb. 1-11, Mare Island; Feb. 12-28, San Diego.
Cachalot and Cuttlefish, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Holland, Feb. 1-15, San Diego; Feb. 16-28, Mare Island.
Mallard, S-42 to S-47, Canal Zone.
Semmes, R-2, R-4, R-11, R-13, R-16, R-22, S-20, S-30, Falcon, New London, Conn.
Argonaut, Widgeon, Sengull, Beaver, Keesanqua, S-18, S-21 to S-24, S-34, S-35, Pearl Harbor, T. H.
Litchfield, Dent, Waters, Talbot, Rathburne, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

BASE FORCE

Rear Adm. W. C. Watts, Commander
Argonne (flagship), Medusa, Relief, Bolelink, Vireo, Pinola, Robin, Tern, Kalmik, Grebe, Sonoma, Dorsey, Elliott, Lambertson, Boggs, Algoma, Kingfisher, Partridge, Utah, based on San Pedro area.
Vestal, Feb. 1-5, Mare Island; Feb. 6-28, San Pedro.
Rail, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.
Brazos, Feb. 1-7, San Diego; Feb. 13-18, Bremerton, Wash.; Feb. 20-28, San Pedro.
Kanawha, Feb. 1-5, San Diego; Feb. 5-28, San Pedro; Feb. 21-28, San Diego.
Neches, Feb. 1-5, San Diego; Feb. 5-28, San Pedro area.
Cuyama, Feb. 1-3, Bremerton; Feb. 8-8, San Pedro; Feb. 9-21, San Diego.
Arctic, Feb. 1-9, Mare Island; Feb. 9-18, San Francisco; Feb. 17-28, San Pedro.
Bridge, in Asiatic waters.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON

Rear Adm. Yancey S. Williams, Commander
Charleston (flagship), Babbitt and Taylor, based on Canal Zone.

Marriage of Soldiers

Corps Area commanders have been directed by the War Department to reduce the number of married enlisted men below the first three grades. It was stated at the Department that statistics showed that approximately 25,000 enlisted men below the grade of staff sergeant are married and it was thought this number is too high. Present regulations permit the marriage of the men of the first three grades but required permission for men below those grades. The matter was left to the discretion of corps area commanders.

Queried on Selection

Excerpts from the testimony of Navy Department officials during the House Appropriation Committee's hearings on the Navy Appropriation bill follow:

Commandant of Marine Corps

Mr. Umstead. What weight, if you know, does the lack of school training have with selection boards, as regards officers who may have or may not have had it?

General Holcomb. That, Mr. Chairman, calls on me for an expression of opinion as to how various people react on selection boards. I should say that in general selection boards are guided by the results that an officer accomplishes rather than by whether or not he has been to a school. Now, undoubtedly, if he has been to a school, he has better opportunity to accomplish results than otherwise.

Mr. Thom. He has, however, an opportunity voluntarily to take a correspondence course.

General Holcomb. Yes; he has the opportunity of taking a correspondence course. That is not comparable to the work he gets in class, but it is useful.

Mr. Thom. However, if he is anxious to receive promotion and he is industrious, he ought to take a correspondence course if he is denied the right to attend a service school.

General Holcomb. I should like to state it as my opinion that because it has been impossible to send an officer to a service school that, in itself, would not influence his selection. It would not deter his selection or prevent it.

Mr. Umstead. Is it your theory that officers who are not selected for promotion and who become in an extra number status should be disregarded in the determination of your active officer needs?

General Holcomb. They, of course, do effective and useful work, Mr. Umstead. The objection to them is that they are in general too old in their grades and are therefore unfitted for field service. Of course, they do serve a useful purpose.

Mr. Umstead. Many of the additional numbers are not too old for effective service, are they?

General Holcomb. Most of them are, sir. I have their ages.

Mr. Umstead. What is the average age of the additional number group?

General Holcomb. For example, 27 captains are over 50; 24 are over 45; 29 are over 40; 1 is over 36. The ideal age for captains, the best age, is between 29 and 36. Those men are too old to command companies in the field.

Mr. Umstead. You take the position that a man between 40 and 50 years old, generally speaking, is too old to command a company in the field?

General Holcomb. I do, sir.

Chief, Naval Aeronautics
Mr. Ditter. Can you tell me in your unit how many officers qualified as aviators have been involuntarily retired from the service as a result of the action of a selection board?

Admiral Cook. No, sir; but I can obtain that information and put it in the record.

Mr. Ditter. Will you give me the total, showing the number of men who have been involuntarily retired during the last year, and their flying experience, as a result of the action of a selection board?

Admiral Cook. I will, sir. The list is as follows:

Naval Aviators Retired Due to Selection System

Rank and Name	Date Retired	N. A. class
Naval aviators retired while on active flying duty:		
Capt. F. R. McCreary	June 30, 1936	1001
Capt. F. F. Zogbaum	June 30, 1936	1901
Comdr. V. D. Herberster	June 30, 1936	1907
Lt. Cdr. J. H. Campman	June 30, 1936	1915
Lt. Cdr. J. B. Knapp	June 30, 1936	1915
Lt. Cdr. D. C. Watson	June 30, 1936	1915
Cdr. R. D. Weyerbacher	June 1, 1937	1909
Lt. Cdr. H. V. Baugh	June 30, 1937	1916
Lt. Cdr. C. G. Halpine	June 30, 1937	1916
Lt. Cdr. G. D. Price	June 30, 1937	1916
Naval aviators retired while on inactive flying duty (general service duty):		
Cdr. Phillip Seymour	June 30, 1936	1907
Lt. Cdr. Ralph Kelly	June 30, 1936	1915
Lt. Cdr. M. J. Walker	June 30, 1936	1915
Lt. Cdr. B. F. Jenkins	June 30, 1937	1916
Lt. Cdr. W. D. Thomas	June 30, 1937	1915

* Officer would have retired due to selection on June 30, 1937, but requested retirement due to 30 years' service, effective June 1, 1937.

Burial of Army Personnel

The War Department asked Congress this week to amend existing law governing the payment of burial expenses of Army personnel to permit burial at Government expense of persons who die while absent from duty, with or without leave, and to provide that the expenses of interment of those entitled to burial at Government expense shall be borne by the Government regardless of whether burial is in a national or private cemetery.

OBITUARIES

Charles F. Shook, Jr., aged 19, only child of Maj. and Mrs. C. F. Shook, MC, USA, Army Supply Base, Brooklyn, N. Y., died at the Medical Center, Jan. 20, 1938.

He had been a student in the Augusta Military Academy, Ft. Defiance, Va., for the last four years, holding the position of Cadet Captain in the Cadet Corps.

Capt. Stuart Millikin Bevans, AGD, USA, died in an automobile crash, while returning with other officers from maneuvers, near Ft. Stotsenburg, Pampanga, Philippine Islands.

Captain Bevans, son of Col. James L. Bevans, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Bevans, was born in Decatur, Illinois, February 15, 1898.

Graduating from West Point with the class of 1918, he was commissioned in the Field Artillery and, among his stations, after returning from three years with the Expeditionary Force in Germany, were Ft. Hoyle, Ft. Sill and Ft. Bragg. He was detailed with the Adjutant General's Department in 1935 and permanently transferred in 1936. He served in Baltimore after his transfer and in Ft. Stotsenburg, where he was Adjutant at the time of his death.

Captain Bevans is survived by a widow, formerly Miss Jean Lindsay Evans, of Wilmington, Delaware, and three daughters, Eleanor, Marjorie and Jean. His sister is Mrs. Floyd Kramer, wife of Col. Floyd Kramer, MC, USA, Ft. Stotsenburg, and his brother is Capt. James M. Bevans, AC, USA, now at the Command and Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Colonel Bevans, Retired and Mrs. Bevans, parents of Captain Bevans, are temporarily residing at 499 Marina Boulevard, San Francisco, California.

Impressive memorial services were held Sunday, January 23, at the chapel at the Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, Calif., for the eight Navy fliers who died "in line of duty" on January 5 and 6, seven of them being lost when their VP-7 patrol bombing plane went down somewhere off San Diego on the 5th, and the other who plunged from the rear cockpit of a plane engaged in routine flight on the 6th. The fliers were Lt. (jg) Truman Ernest Carpenter, pilot; Phillip O. Browning, aviation cadet and copilot; Edgar Anglin, aviation chief machinist's mate; J. D. Adair, radioman; C. C. Creech, aviation machinist's mate; G. A. Mills, radioman, 3d cl.; L. Peace, aviation machinist's mate, and Scott P. Hawkins, aviation cadet. Chaplains Thornton C. Miller and Edgar C. Andrews, Jr., conducted the services which were attended by more than 300, including Rear Adm. Ernest C. King and members of his staff, and Naval Air Station personnel.

Nell A. Dierdorff, wife of Lt. Comdr. Ross A. Dierdorff, USN, mother of Nelda J., Ross A., Jr., and William H. Dierdorff and the daughter of Mrs. Nellie H. Baker and the late George H. Baker, passed away at the family residence, 3406 Browning Street, San Diego, California, Jan. 25, 1938. Funeral services were held at San Diego, Thursday, January 27, 1938, at 2 P. M. Entombment at San Diego.

Lt. Col. Dale F. McDonald, 17th Inf., whose death was reported in last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, was born at Ft. Scott, Kansas, on June 29, 1866.

Colonel McDonald was a graduate of the University of Nebraska, receiving his Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1911. At the University he distinguished himself as an athlete, holding several conference records in track events.

He began his military career at the age of 17, when he enlisted in the Nebraska National Guard. His rise was rapid, and in 1912, as a first lieutenant in the Guard, he took the competitive examination for candidates for commission in the regular army and was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry.

During the World War, Colonel McDonald served as instructor in the Off-

cers' Training Camp at the Presidio of San Francisco. He also served with the Second and Third Divisions in France, participating in five major offensives. In 1918 he was promoted to major of Infantry.

From 1919 to 1921, he served on the Staff of the Allied High Commissioner to Armenia and also with the American

Army of Occupation in Germany.

Upon his return to the United States he served at various posts in the United States. He is a graduate of the Command and General Staff School.

Colonel McDonald is survived by his mother, Mrs. Elsie Dale McDonald, as well as a brother, Mr. Donald McDonald, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

COLLETTE—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 22, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Collette, Inf., USA, a son.

CRAIG—Born at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. Malin Craig, jr., FA, USA, a daughter, Helen Mar, granddaughter of the Chief of Staff and Mrs. Malin Craig, USA.

DAY—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Jan. 8, 1938, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Barton Eldred Day, USN, a son.

DOWLING—Born at the Maine General Hospital, Portland, Me., Jan. 17, 1938, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Duncan B. Dowling, jr., Inf., USA, a daughter, Diane Daniels.

FOLK—Born at Seaside Memorial Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., Jan. 3, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. Winston Folk, USN, a daughter, Floy Lewis, granddaughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Lytle Brown, USA-Ret.

HAYTER—Born at the Family Hospital, Jan. 18, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. Hubert M. Hayter, USN, a son.

NEAL—Born at Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 10, 1938, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. John O. Neal, AC, USA, a son, John Oman Neal, jr.

RIDGEWAY—Born at the William Beaumont Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Jan. 23, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles Zimmer Ridgeway, Inf., Res., USA, a son, Charles Zimmer Ridgeway, II.

SANDERS—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Jan. 14, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Elgin Elmer Sanders, ORC, on duty with CCC, a daughter, Sandra Frances Sanders.

WITT—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Dec. 7, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William Witt, Inf., ORC, a son, Philip Brian Witt.

Married

BOWLAND-RICKER—Married in the Ft. Benning Chapel, Ga., Jan. 21, 1938, Miss Gladys Bell Ricker, ANC, USA, to Capt. Levin Arthur Bowland, USA-Ret.

GAINES-BULLARD—Married in the Bethlehem Chapel of the Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1938, Miss Marian Bullard to Capt. Harry W. Gaines, ORC, USA.

LE TONEY-SPRING—Married at San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 31, 1938, Miss Jessie Bell Stevenson Spring to Capt. Peter Le Toney, Inf., USA.

NECRASON-WHITE—Married at San Antonio, Tex., recently, Miss Mary White, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Herbert Arthur White, USA-Ret., to 2nd Lt. Conrad Francis Necrason, AC, USA.

STANLEY-NADLER—Married in Caguas, San Juan, P. R., Jan. 26, 1938, Miss Georgia Robertson Nadler to 1st Lt. John B. Stanley, Inf., USA.

Died

ACKLEN—Died in automobile accident at Manila, P. I., Jan. 22, 1938, 1st Lt. Milton A. Acklen, Cav., USA.

BEVANS—Died in automobile accident at Manila, P. I., Jan. 22, 1938, Capt. Stuart M. Bevans, AGD, USA.

CHANDLER—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 20, 1938, Paul D. Chandler, who served as a major in the American forces during the World War.

CHOURRE—Died in an airplane crash at Scott Fld., near Belleville, Ill., Jan. 26, 1938, Lt. Comdr. Emile Chourre, USN.

COUNTWAY—Died in airplane crash five miles north of Ft. Bragg, N. C., Jan. 21, 1938, 2nd Lt. Lewis Elliott Countway, Air-Res., USA.

CRABBS—Died at Miami, Fla., recently, Elsie Crabbs, widow of Col. Joseph T. Crabbs, USA.

CROFT—Died at Greenville, S. C., January 28, 1938, Maj. Gen. Edward Croft, USA-Ret., former chief of Infantry.

CROSSWELL—Died in automobile accident at Manila, P. I., Jan. 22, 1938, 1st Lt. Henry B. Crosswell, Cav., USA.

DIERDORFF—Died at San Diego, Calif.,

Jan. 25, 1938, Nell A. Dierdorff, wife of Lt. Comdr. Ross A. Dierdorff, USN.

EHRLHARDT—Died in automobile accident at Manila, P. I., Jan. 22, 1938, Capt. George V. Ehrhardt, Cav., USA.

FARRELL—Died in Passaic General Hospital, N. J., Jan. 22, 1938, Lt. Col. Joseph W. Farrell, who served with the 27th Div. during the World War.

FRANCE—Died at the Methodist Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 19, 1938, Mrs. Nettie France, mother of Lt. Col. Gerald D. France, MC, USA, stationed at Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.

GORDON—Died at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., Jan. 23, 1938, George E. Gordon, bandmaster of the USS Wyoming.

GUYER—Died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22, 1938, Helen May Guyer, wife of Col. George D. Guyer, USA-Ret., mother of Lt. Col. Robert G. Guyer, USA-Ret., 1st Lt. Lawrence M. Guyer, CAC, USA, and Mrs. John G. Burr.

HOGG—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 16, 1937, 1st Sgt. John Leighton Hogg, FMCR.

JAHNKE—Died at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., Jan. 20, 1938, Lt. Comdr. William Charles Jahnke (SC), USN.

JOHNSON—Died at Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., Jan. 20, 1938, Lt. Alfred Lee Johnson, USN-Ret.

LANIGAN—Died at her residence, 5311 Thirteenth St., Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1938, Mrs. Jennie I. Lanigan, mother of Capt. J. Ralph Lanigan, USMC.

LAWSON—Died at Washington, D. C., January 28, 1938, Col. Laurin L. Lawson, FA, USA.

LUNDBERG—Died at Palatka, Fla., Nov. 5, 1937, CEM Gustaf Fred Lundberg, USNR-Ret.

MCARTHUR—Died in airplane crash five miles north of Ft. Bragg, N. C., Jan. 21, 1938, 1st Lt. Earle T. McArthur, AC, USA.

MCDONALD—Died at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 22, 1937, CTM Arthur McDonald, USNR.

MILES—Died at U. S. Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., Dec. 28, 1937, CMM William Francis Miles, USN-Ret.

MORGAN—Died at Mechanicsburg, Pa., Nov. 21, 1937, CWT Thomas Gale Morgan, USNR.

NASH—Died at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1938, Capt. Francis Smith Nash (MC), USN-Ret.

NELSON—Died at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7, 1938, Supply Sgt. Joseph Nelson, USMC-Ret.

OLA—Died in airplane crash at Scott Fld. near Belleville, Ill., Jan. 26, 1938, Av. Cadet Michael John Ola, USNR.

PERLEY—Died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1938, Mrs. Alice West Perley, mother of Mrs. Alberta Perley Prescott, wife of Lt. (jg) John Prescott, USN.

PRICE—Died at Station Hospital, March Field, Calif., Jan. 18, 1938, M. Sgt. Alfred H. Price, AC, USA-Ret.

ROTHLANDER—Died at U. S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7, 1938, CBM Otto Rothlander, USN-Ret.

SHARPLESS—Died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1938, Mr. Frank L. Sharpless, father of Maj. Frank E. Sharpless, Inf., USA, stationed at Ft. Moultrie, S. C.

SHELOW—Died at Letterman General Hospital, Jan. 10, 1938, M. Sgt. John L. Shelow, USA-Ret.

WALLACE—Died at Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1937, 1st Sgt. David Bell Wallace, FMCR.

WARRENS—Died at La Jolla, Calif., Jan. 20, 1938, William Henry Warrens, who served as a major in the motor transport corps overseas during the World War.

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MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine Naval Reserve

The Navy Department announced this week that the second cruise for members of the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve has been scheduled to be made in the spring.

The USS Texas will make a cruise with reservists from New York to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, during the period May 2 to May 15.

The appropriations act for the fiscal year 1938 carried funds for such training, and the USS Wyoming made the cruise to Guantanamo Bay in October, 1937, carrying members of the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve.

The quota of officers to be trained on the Texas will be 30 and the quota of men 107.

Upon the return of the Wyoming last fall, Navy Department officials expressed themselves as well pleased by the work accomplished, and the Navy Department is looking forward to great accomplishments in training merchant seamen in preparation for national emergency.

Navy Selection Board

A line selection board has been ordered convened at the Navy Department on Feb. 28, to consider Lieutenants (jg) for promotion to Lieutenant, and Lieutenants for promotion to Lieutenant Commander.

All Lieutenants commissioned on July 1, 1934 or earlier will be eligible for selection, and all Lieutenants (jg) commissioned on July 1, 1935 or earlier will be eligible for selection.

Attention of all eligible officers is called to paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Bureau of Navigation Circular of August 10, 1937.

Army Bill Hearings Delayed

Hearings on the Army Appropriation bill, scheduled for this week before the House military appropriations subcommittee, were postponed until next week because Representative Ross Collins, D. of Miss., was busy with other matters.

The subcommittee met Tuesday and heard representatives of the National Guard Association who had come to Washington in accordance with prior arrangements with the group. It had been planned to continue with representatives of the War Department, but Representative Collins a member of the military subcommittee and also chairman of the District of Columbia appropriations subcommittee, protested that he would have the latter bill before the House this week and could not attend meetings. Chairman Snyder of the War Department subcommittee wanted to go ahead, it was learned, but a postponement until Monday, Jan. 31 was voted, when Republican members sided with Mr. Collins.

Under the plans of the House Appropriations Committee, the War Depart-

ment bill is not expected to be presented to the House before March 10.

Military Order World War

The following letter was sent to the President Jan. 18:

The Honorable
Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
The White House, Washington, D. C.
Dear President Roosevelt:

I have the honor to communicate to you the following resolution adopted by the Military Order of the World War on Saturday, the 15th instant:

In behalf of the Military Order of the World War, the National Officers and General Staff assembled in their regular mid-winter meeting on January 15, 1938, do hereby express with the greatest respect, their deep appreciation of the insight and wise foresight of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the support and conduct of measures for adequate national defense.

With the highest consideration and respect, I remain, Mr. President,

Faithfully yours,

REGINALD R. BELKNAP,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, Retired,
Commander-in-Chief.

The following reply was received:

My Dear Admiral Belknap:
The President has requested me to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of January eighteenth and to extend, through you, to the members of the Military Order of the World War an expression of his appreciation of the resolution which they adopted on Saturday, January fifteenth.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY,
Secretary to the President.
Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap
Commander-in-Chief, Military Order of the World War
Washington, D. C.

Finance Reservists Promoted

Capt. Henry Grady Prickett, Fin.-Res., USA, loan and discount teller at the Exchange Bank, Birmingham, Ala., has been promoted to be Major. Maj. Prickett served during the World War 18 months in the aviation service and more recently as a captain in the finance corps as assistant finance officer at Ft. McPherson, where for four years he had charge of Civilian Conservation Corps payrolls in District B.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since January 21, 1938

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Samuel R. Hopkins, FA, No. 18. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Samuel R. Hopkins, FA, No. 18. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Clarence T. Marsh, CAC, No. 19.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Walter D. Mangan, FA, No. 26. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Marvin R. Baer, Inf., No. 28. Senior Major—Marvin C. Heyser, FA, No. 29. Vacancies—None.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Leonard S. Arnold, FA, No. 45. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Lewis M. Van Gleason, Ord. Dept., No. 48. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Arthur E. King, FA, No. 49.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC, No. 3490.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—John B. Richardson, Jr., Inf., No. 1953.

Non-Promotion List

Lt. Col. Henry B. McIntyre, Medical Corps, promoted to colonel.

Major Martin R. Reiber, Medical Corps, promoted to lt. col.

Major William K. Turner, Medical Corps, promoted to lt. col.

Capt. Fletcher E. Ammons, Medical Corps, promoted to major.

1st Lt. Clifford P. Michael, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.

1st Lt. Oscar S. Reeder, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.

Financial Digest

One the eve of the meeting of representatives of the United Mine Workers of America in Washington, the President issued a formal statement opposing wage cutting as a way to reduce prices, and insisting that those who get the profits when industry gets the volume are the ones to bear the risk of such reductions as may be necessary to stimulate and restore volume. Industry promptly pointed out that a market for goods can be developed through lowering prices as well as by raising wages, that wage earners buy only consumers' goods, whereas it is the capital goods industries which are the chief sufferers at this time. Such industries can only be stimulated through capital investment. Further disturbing to business was the conference which took place between the President and the Governor of Tennessee relative to the question of the purchase by the Tennessee Valley Authority of the properties of the Commonwealth & Southern Public Utility Company in the region also served by that authority. In addition, there were a denunciation of monopolies by Assistant Attorney General Jackson, who said Congress might be asked for new legal "tools" for a trust busting drive; a speech by Donald Richberg former head of the defunct NRA, in which he suggested revision of the anti-trust laws so as to permit co-operative business action under government supervision, and an announcement by Senator Glass that he planned to press a bill which would require dissolution of certain bank holding companies. Such companies would be given ample time in which to arrange their affairs before the application of the death sentence. The effect of these activities was to send stock prices down. However, another effect was the renewal of demands in Congress for the repeal or substantial modification of the undistributed and capital gains taxes, these demands being supported by the contention that the former tax had operated to prevent the strengthening of reserves, which would have served as a cushion against recessions and enabled corporations to carry out the President's suggestion that wages should not be cut. It will be recalled that President Hoover urged Business not to reduce wages. In those depression years, industry had large reserves, which enabled them to comply to the extent of 24 billions with the wishes of the White House in the matter of continuing employment and for a time maintaining wages. But Mr. Roosevelt faces a situation where reserves only total some 8 billions, and not more than a fifth of that is in cash. He has made it clear that if industry does not take up the slack of employment, the government will. This is accepted as meaning more relief and more loans to business enterprises. On next Tuesday, the President will receive representatives of the United Automobile Workers Union, who will lay before him a "critical" relief situation arising from layoffs in the automobile

FINANCE

industry. The President also is to receive again the leaders of this industry. It appears that one of the problems they have put up to the President is that of getting rid of used cars. They have suggested that the government buy up such cars and scrap them, using the metal for various purposes. There is no indication that the President will approve this plan. According to a bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board, the decline in industrial production, which began last fall, halted in January. "Industrial output declined in December" the bulletin states, "but showed little change in the first three weeks of February." Showing the drop which occurred in December, the Board reported a decline in industrial production from 89 in November to 84 in December, in factory employment from 94.1 to 89, and factory pay rolls from 89.5 to 80. The unwillingness of the Senate to pass the anti-lynching bill was shown by its refusal to vote cloture upon the filibuster made by southern Senators. This indicates the defeat of the bill. The conference report on the housing bill is awaiting action by the Senate, the conferences on the farm bill are approaching an agreement, and the wage and hour bill continues to slumber in the House Labor Committee.

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WHERE AND WHEN NEEDED

Navy-Marine Corps Promotion (Continued from First Page)

Committee, Representative Umstead, chairman of the House subcommittee on naval appropriations, Mr. Vinson and Mr. Scott. Faced with a possibility of defeat if the House leaders brought his amendment to a roll-call, and with a promise of full hearings (Chairman Vinson agreed to continue hearings until Mr. Scott is satisfied that the subject has been completely probed and that all bills have been given a full hearing, the latter states) Mr. Scott agreed to withdraw his support of the motion.

The agreement, however, was not very well received by some of the other backers of the amendment. They denounced it and voted 83 to 110 in favor of adoption of the proviso. Representative J. William Ditter, R. of Pa., who with Mr. Scott and Representative Melvin J. Maas, R. of Minn., had sponsored the amendment, hit at the movement as "withdrawing from the battle line." Partisan politics was involved in the agreement and in the refusal of some of the backers of the amendment to accede to it. The wisdom of the compromise turns mainly on the question of whether or not the Scott amendment would have been defeated on a record vote. If it had carried, advocates of selection reform would have had a club to force legislation, while on the other hand if it were defeated opponents of reform could say that the House was in favor of the existing system and prevent any consideration of changes. It is generally agreed that on a roll-call the amendment would have lost and that Chairman Umstead would have forced a record vote on the question.

The day following the disposition of the matter, Chairman Vinson took steps to prove the sincerity of his statement that he wanted to work out a satisfactory system of selection. He had printed the hearings held by his committee last session on the Ditter resolution, which hitherto had not been available, and he called a conference attended by Mr. Scott, Representative Sam Hobbs, D. of Ala.,

one of the selection reform leaders, Capt. T. S. Wilkinson, USN, Chief of the Planning Section of the Bureau of Navigation and Comdr. Isaac Bogart, USN-Ret., on duty at the House Naval Committee. At this meeting he outlined to Captain Wilkinson certain ideas which he believed should be incorporated in a selection system and asked that the Department draft a bill along these lines. In addition to the idea of a permanent selection board and that an increase in officers would remedy conditions, was the suggestion that new pay legislation, based on rank and not length of service, along the lines of the so-called simplified "back of an envelope" pay bill should be included. Later, however, when asked about this feature, Mr. Vinson said that the pay question would have to be left for later consideration as it would complicate the present problem too much.

In introducing his selection bill this week, Representative Scott inserted in the Congressional Record an explanation of the measure, together with charts and tables showing how the measure would work in detail. In presenting this material, he stated:

This bill was drawn up for the benefit of the Navy and not for the benefit of any special group of officers or for the special benefit of the officers as a whole.

However, in the long run every officer who performs his duty in a creditable manner will be amply rewarded for his services while on the active list and when he is placed on the retired list.

The first consideration in drawing up the bill was the officer personnel in the various grades necessary to operate the Navy in an efficient manner, both ashore and afloat.

The second consideration was the safeguarding of the retired list. If the Navy places a large number of officers on the retired list yearly who are in the prime of life—about 43 years old—with comparatively little service and admittedly competent officers, it is obvious that the retired list will break down of its own weight.

The third consideration was to improve the efficiency of the Navy by giving more security to the officer personnel.

Competent officers should not be made to feel that they have temporary employment for 21 years, when the majority of them, under the present system, will be forced to

retire from the Navy. At the age of 43 they are forced to change their profession and method of making a livelihood when the family burden is greatest.

The Navy now offers neither security nor average chances of great rewards, the two economic mainsprings of a man's endeavor; consequently the morale of those officers already inexorably attached to the Navy is found to suffer as well as the officer material the Navy will attract in the future.

The fourth consideration was the elimination of the "passed over" officer from active duty. Any system that plans to "pass over" officers and still retain these officers on active duty in any capacity, reduces the efficiency of the Navy as a whole.

Following is the debate on the floor of the House, Jan. 22, when Chairman Vinson promised hearings on the selection question and the Scott amendment was finally disposed of:

Mr. Scott. Yesterday I offered an amendment which was adopted by the Committee, that would stop the present selective method right where it is. I told the Committee at the time that there was on reason why I was offering that amendment and that reason was that I do not approve of the present method of selection and promotion in the United States Navy. I do not believe it is fair, or just, or that it is the best method of selection that we could adopt. I offered the amendment because we have not in the House taken the action that I think we should take in attempting a revision of the selective method. I figured that if we stopped the selection entirely for a year, then the Navy Department and the Naval Affairs Committee would begin immediately a study of our selection method. Since that amendment was adopted in the Committee, I have conferred with the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and we have reached an agreement that just as soon as the additional construction bill is reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, which, I think, will have been done by the first of next month, the Naval Affairs Committee will be called together to hear proposals for revision of the selection system. There are some four or five bills that have been introduced, all with the purpose of improving the method of promotion. I have been promised that each of these bills will be heard; that each of those bills, and any other bills that may be introduced between now and then, will have a full and complete hearing; and that it is the intention of the committee to do its level best to improve the

(Continued on next Page)

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Navy-Marine Corps Promotion (Continued from Preceding Page)

method of selection and promotion in the Navy. That was the purpose that I had in mind when I offered the amendment. I have received that assurance from the chairman of the committee.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, in the first instance let me say that I do not think the thought should become prevalent that the Naval Affairs Committee or its chairman should be criticized in the slightest degree for not having hearings on the matter of selection. To keep the record straight, at the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Ditter] last year, I called the committee together to make inquiry respecting improvement in the selection method. Mr. Ditter appeared before the committee, as did also Mr. Hobbs and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Daly]. After about 10 days or 2 weeks hearing we got far enough along and I introduced a bill. That bill was referred to the Bureau of the Budget to determine whether or not it was in accordance with the President's financial program. That bill is still pending before the Budget. It has been the policy of the committee in every instance, except one, to hesitate to present a bill unless it is in accordance with the financial program of the President.

Let me say to the membership of the House that I am just as anxious as any Member to have a fair and satisfactory selection system, based upon merit. I am opposed to a system of promotion that is based on favoritism, seniority, or any other selective system than one of merit, and I shall be more than delighted to have a hearing, if the other members of the committee will agree with me, to see if we can work out a satisfactory selection bill and I respectfully invite every Member of the House to join with the committee in trying to work out a satisfactory bill. For that reason I urged the committee yesterday to reject this amendment because it is legislation of such a character that it should be considered in a calm, dispassionate manner, and not by limitation on an appropriation bill. Therefore I assure the gentleman who has a bill before the committee, or any other Member, that if he will ask for a hearing, or whether they do ask for a hearing or not, we will grant a hearing and try to work out such a bill, in accordance with the financial program of the President relating to the selection of and promotion system in the Navy as will be satisfactory.

Mr. Scott. I wonder if the gentleman could set a tentative date for the beginning of those hearings.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia. If the gentleman has a bill—my bill I introduced is still pending before the Budget—I am willing to set it for the first week in February.

Mr. McFarlane. The gentleman knows that I had the honor of serving on this committee for some four years when we were fighting for these same hearings that it is threatened we shall receive under a very indefinite promise. I think we are wasting our sweetness on the desert air if we continue to wait for these hearings. I am wondering if the gentleman has agreed to some kind of understanding whereby he has taken down his flag under the circumstances?

Mr. Scott. I do not look at it in the same way. No; I have received assurance, and now the committee has received assurance from the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, that the hearings on all such bills pending in the committee would be had, and that they would start, according to him, the first week in February. This assurance is sufficient to me. I am willing to take the word of the chairman of the committee. It has always been good with me. And let me say that my action was a criticism of no one in particular. My action was solely for the purpose of getting hearings started. They will start.

For this reason, when a separate vote is asked on the amendment which I offered yesterday, and which was adopted, I am going to release anybody who may have made a promise to me to follow through on it. I am going to suggest that they do as they please about it. For myself, since I have accomplished the purpose I had in mind, and since the hearings will start early in February, I am going to vote against the amendment myself.

I feel that I can assure the Members who voted with me yesterday that our purpose has been accomplished and that no additional objective with merit could be accomplished by retaining the amendment in the bill. I appreciate the support that was given me in the committee but now ask that those who voted with me yesterday vote with me today to eliminate the so-called Scott amendment.

Mr. Ditter. Mr. Chairman, I regret exceedingly the turn of affairs today. If the proponent of the amendment which carried yesterday feels that he must pull down his flag, there are a substantial number of men on both sides of the aisle who have not pulled down their flag. [Applause.] We stand where we stood yesterday. There may be only a very small number of us, but those of us who proposed, supported, advocated, and urged

the amendment yesterday are not withdrawing from the battle line or giving over any one of our ships to the enemy. We are not retreating. We are not pulling our punches. We are not shadow boxing. We were and we are at this time against the present selection law. Most of our guns are manned; our powder is dry; our flag is flying. We are ready to go.

I feel that no man is bound here today by anything other than his convictions. This is a simple issue. There is nothing involved here. If you were against the present selection system yesterday, you should be against it today unless the system has changed overnight. The weather may have changed, but nothing has been done to change in any way the selection system. Of course, some people change their mind—that is their privilege. But there should be something present to cause a change of front. I appeal to you today, do not vote for this amendment because you voted that way yesterday. If you are one of those men who believes in a thing today and believes otherwise tomorrow, certainly I release you, just the same as my distinguished friend [Mr. Scott], for whom I have the highest regard, has released you. But if you believe in conviction, if you believe that the promises that have been held out in times past have only resulted in a masquerade relief from the system, then stand firm. On this side of the aisle, on that side of the aisle, those men who feel that convictions are worth more than expedience; that consistency is more commendable than vacillation; that a degree of independence is more to be prized than the pressure which a leadership can bring to make men change their minds—those men will stand where they stood yesterday.

Mr. Scott. Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentleman to yield to me.

Mr. Ditter. I yield to the gentleman; and I want to say to the gentleman that in using that phrase "pressure of leadership" I do not refer to him. I believe that the gentleman genuinely has accepted the promise which has been given to him by the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee that the fine cause that he pleaded for yesterday will be carried out by the chairman of the committee. I believe that he genuinely and honestly believes that. I care not what others may think. I care not what others may do. As for myself and for others who rallied to the cause of these service men, I declare with pride we have not, nor will we, give up the ship. Our flag still flies. [Applause.]

New Navy Building Program (Continued from Page 447)

by Section 1 of the Act of July 22, 1935 (U. S. Code, Suppl., title 34, Sec. 2) is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"That the total authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Navy, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be equal to 6 per centum of the total authorized enlisted strength of the active list, exclusive of the Hospital Corps, prisoners undergoing sentence of discharge, enlisted men detailed for duty with the Naval Militia, and the Flying Corps."

Sec. 9. For the purposes of this Act, the term "underage" shall be construed in accordance with the terms of the Treaty signed at London, March 25, 1936.

Sec. 10. That in the event of international agreement for the further limitations of naval armament to which the United States is signatory, the President is hereby authorized and empowered to suspend so much of its naval construction as has been authorized as may be necessary to bring the naval armament of the United States within the limitation so agreed upon, except that such suspension shall not apply to vessels actually under construction on the date of the passage of this Act.

Naval Appropriations

Hard on the heels of House action on the 1939 Naval appropriation bill, the Senate Appropriations Committee gave approval to several changes proposed by the Navy Department and reported the measure to the Senate, Jan. 25, increased by \$32,348 over the House total.

Meeting Tuesday, three days after the House acted on the bill, the Senate committee heard testimony and immediately reported the measure carrying increases totaling \$3,040,348 but almost off-set by cuts of \$3,008,000. As reported the bill carries \$549,227,842, \$32,684,534 more than the appropriations for the current year but \$15,178,619 under the 1939 budget estimates.

The principal increase allowed by the Senate was \$2,536,850 for construction work on vessels commissioned prior to July 1, 1937. The House committee took the position that appropriations for the construction of ships should not be used for changes in design after vessels are commissioned and placed restrictive

language in the bill besides withholding funds for this purpose. Naval officials, however, convinced the Senate committee that the practice in the Navy of delaying changes in design or correction of faults until the first overhaul of a new vessel and after it had served with the Fleet was a wise one and the funds were put back in and the restriction removed.

One hundred and sixty thousand dollars additional was allowed for new officers' quarters in the Canal Zone, \$40,000 to build four sets of officers' quarters at the Naval Station, Balboa, C. Z. and \$120,000 for starting work on nine sets of officers' quarters, each to house four families, at the Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C. Z. The Department had asked \$58,000 for the Balboa quarters and \$450,000 for the Coco Solo construction. A limit of cost of \$300,000 for the latter was written into the bill by the Senate committee.

The Senate committee allowed 470 additional enlisted men (an average of 235 for the year) over the number fixed in the bill. The House committee had not recommended the full enlisted increase in the budget estimates because it did not authorize putting the ammunition ship *Pyro* in service and because of the expected delay in commissioning two destroyers. Not only will two old destroyers be held in commission until the new ones are commissioned resulting in the saving of but few men, Naval officials told the Senate committee, but other factors arising since the budget estimates were prepared, will require additional personnel. They are:

(1) The establishment of Fleet Air Bases at Sitka, Alaska, and San Pedro, Calif. on March 1, 1938, with tentative original allowances of 30 men each, with probable further increases in 1939.

(2) Increase in the allowance of radiomen for the carrier based VT and VB squadrons due to new and more complicated radio sets being installed, requiring 18 instead of 7 radiomen per squadron.

(3) If *Pyro* is to be used as temporary replacement for *Nitro*, skeleton crew must be maintained on *Nitro*.

The principal reduction made by the Senate committee was the elimination of \$3,000,000 for building a war reserve of strategic and critical materials. This action was taken, the committee stated, because \$1,200,000 for this purpose, appropriated for the current year, has been placed in the administrative reserve, which can be released.

The only other reduction was \$8,000 taken from the appropriations for flight pay. Faced with a proposal from the Navy Department to permit four instead of two flag officers to draw flight pay, the committee eliminated all flight pay for admirals.

Other changes made by the committee were:

Allowed \$11,250 for repairs to bridge over Dorsey Creek at the Naval Academy, half of what was asked, and permitted funds to be used to sink a new well at the Academy.

Increased the limit of cost on a storehouse to be built at the Mare Island Navy Yard to \$800,000.

Permitted harbor and channel improvement funds to be used for such work anywhere in the Hawaiian Islands and not just at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard.

Removed the restriction against future employment of enlisted men at Marine Corps Headquarters and adopted instead one against increasing the enlisted force there.

Allowed \$15,000 for transportation of searchlights for the Marine Corps anti-aircraft battalion.

Reserve Officer Speaks

Lt. Comdr. Edwin W. Holden, USNR, of New York City, National Chairman of the National Constitution Day Committee, spoke to the American Coalition at the Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., on the "Youth of our Nation and its Responsibilities," on Jan. 25, 1938, at the annual meeting of the Coalition. He spoke to the Kiwanis Club at Rockville Centre, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1938, on the subject of "America and the World Crisis."

Medical Corps Board Selects

Two captains in the Navy Medical Corps were selected for promotion to the grade of rear admiral by the Navy Medical Corps Selection Board which convened on Jan. 10. The recommendations were approved by the President. The officers selected were Rear Adm. Percival S. Rossiter, MC, USN, Surgeon General of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and Capt. Harold W. Smith, MC, USN, Commander of the Naval Medical School, Washington.

Aerial Coast Defense

The 15-year-old difference over responsibility for aerial coast defenses would seem to have been decided in favor of the Navy, publication of the new armament program reveals.

In recommending a 50 per cent increase in Naval plane strength while the surface fleet is to be enlarged by only 20 per cent, and at the same time proposing nothing for the Army Air Corps, President Roosevelt said:

"Adequate defense means that for the protection not only of our coast but also of our communities far removed from the coast, we must keep any potential enemy many hundreds of miles away from our continental limits. We can not assume that our defense would be limited to one ocean and one coast and that the other ocean and the other coast would with certainty be safe. We can not be certain that the connecting link—the Panama Canal—would be safe. Adequate defense affects therefore the simultaneous defense of every part of the United States of America."

This action and statement would seem to indicate that the Commander-in-Chief has decided that Naval planes operating from land bases shall provide the principal defense of the Atlantic Coast while the Fleet is based in the Pacific, rather than the GHQ Air Force of the Army. That apparently is the only reason for the huge Naval air program projected.

A considerable increase in the Naval air shore facilities in the Atlantic will be necessary under this program. Naval officers say, with the establishment of a naval air base in New England and the enlargement of present bases at Guantanamo and the Virgin Islands.

Naval Reserve Applications

The Bureau of Navigation this week notified the Commandants of all Naval Districts that all Reserve applications are to be forwarded to the Bureau, regardless of whether or not the particular District concerned has fulfilled its quota.

The letter follows:

"In some cases applications for appointment in the Naval Reserve are not being forwarded to the Bureau by Commandants unless a vacancy exists in the District quota."

"The Bureau desires that all applications for appointment, together with comments, be forwarded to the Bureau regardless of the status of District quotas, if the Commandant is of the opinion that the candidate is suitable officer material and his qualifications might make his appointment under a Bureau quota desirable."

Journal Effort

We received with satisfaction this week, a letter from which the following is an extract: "I was keenly interested in reading the first page of the January 22nd issue of the JOURNAL. You published thereon the up-to-date news on the action of the House in connection with the Naval Promotion System; the prospect of the restoration of the reenlistment allowance, and the testimony of Rear Admiral Conard, Paymaster General of the Navy, in support of an automobile allowance. Turning to your Priority List, I noted that these matters were regarded by you as essentials for our benefit. Certainly, the Naval Promotion matter would not have advanced to the point it has without your constant plugging. That is true also of the reenlistment allowance and the auto allowance. You are doing a grand job for the Services. Keep it up."

We will.

FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS-DIGEST

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1 Japan: Tankers and Naval Service. Incidents during the present trouble in Spain have brought into further prominence the question of oil and gasoline tankers and their service to the Navy in war time.

In the meantime the importation of oil and gas, and its supply to the Fleet and Air force, is one of the major problems which confront the Naval staffs today.

By her length, unhandiness and slow speed, even the most modern tanker is terribly vulnerable at sea and this must be considered all the time.

Between 1914 and 1918 the casualties among tankers were very heavy indeed especially from the submarines whose torpedoes they were unable to dodge.

British tankers, receiving no Naval support at present are designed and built for purely commercial purpose, and in this the primary consideration is the fact that they have a one-way cargo only.

It has therefore, been necessary to design the machinery so that the single cargo may cover the cost of the double voyage, and although the remarkable economy of the Diesel engine, both in space and in fuel consumption, has assisted very materially in this, the designers have also been forced to consider the economical speed for speed must mean horse-power and horse-power means fuel consumption.

Regarded from the purely business standpoint, thirteen knots is the maximum which the ordinary working tanker can consider, and most of them are rather less.

It is true that most of the tankers in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Force are rather faster than this, the "Appleleaf" and "Belgol" Classes have a speed of 14 knots, but there are only about fifteen of these ships in all, and they are quite insufficient for the needs of the Navy in war time; in addition to which they are none of them in their first youth, and they are wearing out rapidly.

Within the last few months the Royal Fleet Auxiliaries have taken over a number of the most modern tankers being built for the British Tanker Company, and these ships are now being launched and tried with naval names. For trading purposes they are something like the ideal, with a deadweight capacity of 12,250 tons, very compact and reliable Diesel engines, and the very finest pumping installation, on which the efficiency of a modern tanker depends to such an extent.

But they were designed for commercial purposes, with the result that their speed is only 12 knots, and they are long and most unhandy for dodging a potential enemy.

The Japanese, who have the same disadvantage as the British in the necessity of importing all of their oil and gasoline supplies, have taken quite a different view of the matter and have shown their appreciation of tankers which are designed primarily for naval purposes, and which have a far greater speed than would be possible if only business considerations were regarded. These tankers come under the "subsidy" scheme, which makes very much more generous payments for fast ships, and most of them have attained a trial speed of 20 knots over. It must be realized that the subsidy is paid on the trial speed, which is apt to be deceptive in service, but there is no doubt that these Japanese tankers are faster than any others in the world, and may be relied upon for a sea speed of 19 knots or over. It is true that these Japanese tankers would never have been built with such a speed had it not been for the naval subsidy, but it must be remembered that they have another advantage on the purely commercial side, and that is that on the transpacific trade they can find a very profitable return cargo in silk.

This cargo is unlike any other except bullion in that it combines high freights with very small bulk. Our Naval authorities are watching this development on the part of the Japanese very carefully

indeed, and are quite ready to take action to counter it. Unlike Britain and Japan, the U. S. is a producing country where oil is concerned, and if the worst came to the worst nearly all of the necessary supplies could be carried to the Navy by means of the railways.

But in peace time by far the greater part goes round the coast by sea, and in war time this system would have great advantages, to say nothing of the necessity of getting the oil fuel out from the land depots to the fleet.

(The Navy [British] Nov. 1937.)

2 Japan: The Light Division. The extent of motorization, in the Japanese Army, is not fully known because of the customary secrecy prevailing in such matters; however, the rapid pace of their advance, in North-China would indicate that they are actually more advanced, in this regard, than they were given credit for? Recent reports indicate the organization of "light" divisions of motorized and mechanized formations, for the tactical purpose of security and reconnaissance; its present composition consists of:

- 2 Infantry Regts. 4160.
- 1 Mechanized Regt. 1680.
- 1 Artillery Regt. 2,040.
- 1 Service (QM) Regt. 2,700.

The Infantry regiment contains 3 battalions; strength 2,080 men; its armament consist of 1,600 A. Rifles, 48 M. Guns, 12 A. Tk. Guns, 6 Mortars 81 mm.

The mechanized regiment contains: 1 Bn. of Tanks, 1 Bn. of light Infantry, 1 Motorized battalion; strength: 1,680 men; armament: 50 tanks, 12 armoured cars, 4 mortars.

The Artillery regiment consist of 3 Bns. of 3 Batteries, each.—Total strength: 10,500 men, 1,000 motor vehicles, 50 Tanks. (Revue d'Artillerie, Oct. 1937.)

3 Spain: Aviation against Motorized Infantry: The operation, on the Aragon front, known as the Battle of Guadalajara, deserves more attention than it has received: it represents the decisive intervention of aircraft against motor columns, as a warning of the constant menace of air-attack in modern warfare.

The Aragon front has remained a "quiet sector" until March 8th, when two insurgent divisions started a drive against Guadalajara; for several days, until March 17th, only hasty Government reinforcements were available; in the meantime (specifically on March 12th) the ensuing battle was fought and won by air operations.

Approximately 20,000 men, of Italian origin, were shifted from the insurgent Malaga front, to the Aragon area on 2000 trucks over a distance of 800 kms.; they were grouped into two "divisions," reinforced by "Ansaldo" light tanks and a few batteries of portee artillery.

The fighting quality of these units was open to question: volunteers from southern Italy, farmers, unemployed on public relief, etc., poorly trained recruits, held loosely together by "black-shirt" cadres and staffs.

Concentrated on the line: La Toba-Algora, the 2d Division encountered little resistance on this "quiet front" and advanced via Gajanejos, 20 kms. In 36 hours; a day (the 10th) was lost in waiting for the 1st Division advancing on the East; the delay was due to the obviously poor road met: Almadrones-Brihuega; the weather turned cold and rainy; the ele-

vation of this inhospitable section of Aragon is over 3000 feet. On the 11th, the long lines of motor trucks weathered a storm by being tied to their paved routes; it is this column of 1,000 vehicles that became the target for Russian attack aviation the next day.

It must be noted that the terrain was ideal for an air attack; a barren, treeless plateau of 3,000 ft. elevation with a single, narrow paved highway running in an almost straight line for Torija to the North; without cover of any sort, the motor convoy was extended over a distance of 20 kms.; there was no evidence of anti-aircraft protection and the troops were not skilled in defensive measures.

The Government assembled approximately 100 planes at the airdrome of Alcala-de-Henares, primarily Russian planes and Russian pilots; the composition of this striking force was as follows:

		Bombs	
No. of planes	Type	Arma-ment	at 100 lb.
48	Monoplane I 15 Attack	2 M.G.	2
48	Monoplane L 16 Pursuit	2 M.G.	2
24	Biplane R 5 Attack	4 M.G.	4
24	Monoplane S. B. "Katiouka"	2 M.G.	4

NOTE: Each M. G. is provided with 1,100 cartridges.

Apparently the bad weather prevented effective counter-operations by insurgent planes; the extraordinary optimism of the column commander may have been a contributing factor.

On the 12th, this mass of aviation was launched in a surprise attack, under cover of a low ceiling and heavy clouds, all planes flying low; the 2d division was caught strung out over 20 kms. along the highway to Saragossa.

The attack was staged in successive waves:

- First—30 attack planes: 1 15's.
- Second—40 mixed planes: 1 15's and R 5.

- Third—45 pursuit planes: 1 16's.

The L 16th were initially on protective missions but emptied their machine guns into the columns, toward the end of the action; over 500 bombs were dropped and 200,000 rounds fired. The motor column was stopped in its tracks, lack of lateral roads and the vile weather made escape or deployment impossible; the personnel soon was in panic. An eyewitness reported "... along the straight highway, telegraph poles are blown up and the wires flutter like tendrils; everywhere demolished trucks and cadavers ..."

On the 13th, 28 planes repeated the attack against fragments of the convoy, withdrawing to the North.

On the 16th, the attack turned against Brihuega in which the Italian 1st Division had found refuge; 30 R 5's and 1 15's operate against this locality; on the 18th, Government infantry units made their first appearance and took Brihuega. The Italians withdrew via Almadrones; the movement was picked up on the 19th, 80 planes, attack with 600 bombs, and 100,000 rounds, by the 21st, the insurgents were driven once more behind the initial line of departure.

Comment: The undeniable, striking success of this air operation was partly due to feeble enemy aircraft reaction and favourable weather and terrain and the efficient cooperation of fast pursuit types on covering missions, enabling a maximum performance by the attack echelons.

Only 15 years before, a similar disaster overtook the retreating Turkish columns in the defile of Wadi-Fara; if column commanders recognize the necessity for security measures, in the form of ad-

vance—or flank guards, they must also admit the necessity for "air-guards," in view of the air menace which has rendered march formations tactically far more vulnerable than any terrestrial consideration has ever suggested?

(Revue de l'Armee de l'Air, July 1937.)

4 Great Britain: Recent Views on Accompanying Tank. Nothing in the Great War or in the fighting which has taken place since the Great War has invalidated the classic conception of the decisive battle as being the resultant of the correct combination between a "holding or frontal attack," which fixes, holds and exhausts the enemy, and a mobile attack "against the hostile rear," delivered either by the flank or through a gap in the hostile front. In both the frontal attack and the attack against flank and rear the defeat of the enemy is brought about by a combination of generalship, manoeuvre, fire and assault. In terms of the European armies of 1937, "manoeuvre" means troop displacements at from 40 to 120 miles in a day. "Fire" means covering fire from accompanying artillery using H. E. and smoke, close fire by M. G.'s and mortars, while "assault" necessitates armour.

To the student of terrestrial warfare the Great War ended with its most interesting campaign unfought. The campaign of 1919 in France might have set a lasting pattern for the armament and organization of European Armies. As it was, 1918 showed us two separate actions, widely dispersed in space and under differing conditions of warfare, which seem to bring the classic concepts of defensive battle in accord with the mobility, weapons and organization of the twentieth century: these were the battles of Amiens in France, a successful holding or frontal attack *unexploited* by an attack against flank and rear, which may well be regarded as a model for all holding or frontal attack fighting, and the pursuits at Megiddo, which sets a pattern for the attack *against flank and rear*, even though it was delivered by an obsolescent type of mobile arm, horse cavalry. Any modern field army should be capable of developing an "Amiens 1918" frontal attack, and a "Megiddo 1918" attack against flank and rear before the defense can settle so deeply into the ground as to be immune to contemporary field army weapons.

For this fixation, the decisive arm must possess the power to assault. In modern European armies the defensive fire is so powerful that the purely infantry assault, already obsolete in 1917, is almost too fantastic to mention, and against a coordinated defense assault power must be expressed in terms of *armoured fighting vehicles*.

This function of assault which the unarmoured infantry is now unable to perform adequately falls to the accompanying tank, and taking into account the increase in numbers and performance of anti-tank weapons, it stands to reason that the accompanying tanks, however numerous, must be adequately armoured for their task. Speed of movement is not in itself sufficient protection for the accompanying tank, since however fast a tank may be in the approach, when it comes to the actual fighting, i.e., ferreting out targets and neutralizing the defense by fire, the tank must necessarily move slowly, and will inevitably provide a good target for the anti-tank weapons; hence the need for heavy armour, the thicker the better.

(Royal Tank Corps Journal.)

C. A. W.

Would Provide Atlantic Fleet

Representative Hamilton, D. of Va., representative of the Norfolk Navy Yard and Operating Base district, has introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of an Atlantic Fleet, which shall in peacetime be maintained on the Atlantic coast. The bill would provide a fleet equal in size to the one maintained on the West Coast.

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